

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**NY FILE NO. 65-14920 **ENC**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/10/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/17-3/4/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE CHANGED: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS , was: George Grosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David Green, David Dream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka: Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN MADLEIGH, wa: Julian Madleigh; DAVID VERNON SILVERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa: George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR CRENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa: Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Boris Bykov, Boris Kertz; FELIX AUGUST TISLERMAN, wa: "Felix"; Unknown Subject, wa: "Bernie"; MORRIS ASIMOV, was: Azimov, Azimov			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAT. SECURITY - R
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS emphatically denies confinement at any time to a mental institution; believes that, through use of alias LLOYD CANTWELL, his identity was confused with ROBERT CANTWELL, former friend, CP affiliate, and "Time" magazine book reviewer, who was treated for mental disorder 1942 in NY hospital. ROBERT CANTWELL not identical with CHAMBERS; latter's medical history set forth. In 1938 CHAMBERS told HERBERT SOLOW, NYC, of CP underground activities and proposed "break" with Party; thereafter CHAMBERS disclosed story to ISAAC DON LEVINE, who effected introduction of CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939. SOLOW only recalls JOHN PET and L. DUGGAN as persons mentioned by CHAMBERS in connection with underground activities.</p> <p>2 COPIES DESTROYED 27 JAN 16 1973 CP ARG Campbell 4-1-49 ASB/cm</p> <p>2 COPIES DESTROYED 27 JAN 16 1973 CP ARG Campbell 4-1-49 ASB/cm</p>			
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CHAMBERS counters statements of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE with his version of their associations and CP underground activity. CHAMBERS recalls JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN introduced him to CRANE in NYC probably 1934; later met CRANE in SF where he also met FOLKOFF and turned over money to FOLKOFF or CRANE. CHAMBERS states CRANE did photographic work for apparatus, Washington, DC; BYKOV brought CHAMBERS and CRANE together 1937. Information re MORRIS ASIMOV and de SVESHNIKOFF set forth. Photo of LUCY KRAMER not identified as courier who succeeded CHAMBERS in 1934. RALPH de SOLA and wife, HELEN INNER, both former CP members, visited Accokeek, Md., farm of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE 7/4/37. De SOLA identified ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as visitors on same occasion. THOMAS and RINGE gave positive indication of CP activity and association with known CP sympathizers. De SOLA believed HISS member of CP although no direct confirmation received. Other visitors at Accokeek farm fail to recall presence of HISS or evidence of espionage activity. Additional associates and neighbors of HISS failed to confirm CP activity or association with CHAMBERS. FRANCIS B. SAYRE, former Assistant Secretary of State, advised HISS and attorney queried him recently re coming trial; interest focused primarily on distribution records of State Department documents; attention drawn to fact several documents allegedly received by CHAMBERS from HISS were never distributed to SAYRE'S office. HISS denied document Q-1 in his handwriting, although admitted to SAYRE his practice of synopsisizing long documents for SAYRE'S attention. EDITH BOND STEARNS, producer of stage show, 1937; Peterboro, N.H., could not recall HISS or CHAMBERS as guests. ANNE TERRY WHITE says 1937 summer cottage located at Hancock, N.H. Additional information set forth re DAVID CARPENTER; NOEL FIELD; FELIX INSLERMAN. Comments of ROGER BALDWIN, Civil Liberties Union, re existence of Communist espionage activity, set forth; no knowledge, however, re activity therein by ALGER HISS. Additional HISS specimens submitted FBI Laboratory; Laboratory reports set out; no identification effected. Efforts continuing to locate FANSLER-HISS typewriter and specimens prepared thereon. Schedule of witnesses appearing before GJ, SDNY, 2/16-3/3/49, set forth. Counsel for HISS, in oral argument 2/21 and 2/24, requested inspection of documents in Government's possession.

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REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333.

Report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, New York, 2/21/49.

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being marked "Changed" to reflect the deletion therefrom of the subject WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE in accordance with the suggestions contained in Bureau letter dated March 3, 1949, to New York and

Los Angeles; to further reflect, as obtained through investigation and Government records, the full name of _____ AZEMOV, as MORRIS ASIMOV, with alias; AZIMOV, AZEMOV.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

RE: ROBERT CANTWELL

The following investigation was conducted by SAS FRANCIS X. PLANT and THOMAS G. SPENCER, both of the New York Office:

Inasmuch as this investigation has disclosed efforts were being made on the part of the investigators for HISS to assail the character and reputation of CHAMBERS, it was deemed advisable during that portion of the interview dealing with his personal background to inquire as to whether he had ever been in a mental institution. During this portion of the questioning, he was asked whether he had ever been in such an institution and he replied, "Emphatically no".

CHAMBERS then explained that he believed that through the use of the name of LLOYD CANTWELL that he was being confused with another former "Time" Magazine employee by the name of ROBERT CANTWELL. This individual was described by CHAMBERS as being a friend of his and a fellow traveler. To the best of his recollection, he has known ROBERT CANTWELL since about 1932 until the present time. He first met him through FRANKLIN SPIER. SPIER was known to CHAMBERS at the time that he was employed by the "New Masses".

CHAMBERS indicated that in about 1933 or 1934, ROBERT CANTWELL came to him and said that he had an opportunity to go with "Time" Magazine as a book reviewer. At that time, ROBERT CANTWELL was already a well known novelist, having written a number of books including, "Laugh and Lie Down" and "Land of Plenty". CHAMBERS stated that he recommended to CANTWELL that he take this position, which CANTWELL did. CANTWELL held the position until CHAMBERS himself began to work for "Time" Magazine, at which time CHAMBERS took his place as book reviewer.

CHAMBERS indicated that when he broke with the Communist Party in 1938, he trusted ROBERT CANTWELL to the point where he was willing to provide him with his address. In turn, CANTWELL gave him odd jobs, helped him and loaned him money. During this period, however, ROBERT CANTWELL remained close to the Communist Party in spite of CHAMBERS severance from it. CHAMBERS stated further that ROBERT CANTWELL maintained his Communist Party affiliations until the time of the Russian-German Pact. At just about that time, CANTWELL was writing a series of articles for "Time" Magazine entitled, "Background of War". When the above-mentioned

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pact was signed, according to CHAMBERS, CANTWELL wrote a "humdinger" concerning what had happened to Marxist's ideas. As a result of this article, the Communists employed at "Time" Magazine berated ROBERT CANTWELL extensively.

Shortly thereafter, ROBERT CANTWELL suffered a bad nervous breakdown and as a result of it he was confined to an institution named Bloomingdale's, located in White Plains, New York. CHAMBERS visited CANTWELL at this institution only once. After CANTWELL had been there for some period of time, he was allowed to take automobile rides with his wife, BETSY CANTWELL, on Sundays. During the course of one of these rides, Mrs. CANTWELL took her husband away and he was never returned to this institution.

CHAMBERS stated further that when ROBERT CANTWELL left "Time" Magazine, that organization settled a considerable amount of money on him. According to CHAMBERS, this was highly unusual and as far as he knew it had never been done on any other occasion. CHAMBERS said that he learned later that this money was used by ROBERT CANTWELL and his wife, BETSY, to purchase a home at Sherman, Connecticut, where they presently live.

After his removal by his wife from the institution, CANTWELL wrote some book reviews for "Time" Magazine, for which he received appropriate remuneration. However, these reviews eventually became so irrational that the magazine discontinued accepting anything further from him. CHAMBERS stated that he has not seen ROBERT CANTWELL for some time, however, CANTWELL telephonically communicated with him several months ago, at which time CANTWELL requested that CHAMBERS endorse a note for approximately \$1000. CHAMBERS advised CANTWELL that he would be willing to do this for him providing that he was given further information concerning the details surrounding the loan. CHAMBERS has not heard from CANTWELL since that time.

Relative to his being confused with ROBERT CANTWELL, CHAMBERS said that he had no definite impression as to how this confusion came into being. He believed that some of this mistake in identity might have originated through a person by the name of WILLIAM or BILL WALTON. He based this impression upon the fact that ALGER HISS when speaking of the possibility of CHAMBERS having been in a mental institution while testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee had attributed his knowledge to BILL WALTON.

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CHAMBERS described WALTON as a former "Time" correspondent, who had been parachuted into Normandy with the American troops and had finally wound up in Prague, Czechoslovakia. While in that country, he sent in to "Time" Magazine a thirteen page cable concerning the "People's Revolution" in Czechoslovakia. CHAMBERS stated that he, CHAMBERS, as Foreign News Editor refused to print the material contained in the cable as he believed it was unsubstantiated and probably inaccurate. This refusal on his part, was more or less a reflection on the Cable Division at "Time" Magazine. CHAMBERS further stated that the majority of Communists employed at "Time" Magazine were in the Cable Division and by his refusal to print WALTON'S material caused them to be very abusive in their remarks concerning CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERS stated that he has never met BILL WALTON and has never discussed the subject of this cable with him. Upon WALTON'S return to the United States, CHAMBERS believed that WALTON went to work for the "New Republic" Magazine. However, returning to the apparent confusion existing between ROBERT CANTWELL and CHAMBERS, the latter conjectured that some of this confusion might be attributable to WALTON, who through his employment with "Time" Magazine would have been acquainted with ROBERT CANTWELL and the fact that the latter had been in a mental institution.

Relative to his own physical condition, CHAMBERS indicated that he has never at any time been a patient or confined in a mental institution. He admitted that he suffered several attacks, which are believed to have been heart attacks. He explained that sometime in 1942, HENRY LUCE as publisher of "Time" Magazine, decided that one editor should edit the fourteen departments usually located in the back of the magazine. This work was formerly handled by two editors, but LUCE decided that it should be done by one man and subsequently picked CHAMBERS for the job.

CHAMBERS stated that for several months he worked day and night and finally asked for an assistant. He got one who after working with CHAMBERS for several months collapsed with thrombosis and was sick in an oxygen tent for approximately one year. About one month after the collapse of this assistant, CHAMBERS himself became ill and his illness was diagnosed as angina pectoris. Dr. ELIZABETH REESE WILKINS in Westminster, Maryland, made this diagnosis and subsequently treated him. She instructed

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him to stay in bed and to be as immobile as possible.

CHAMBERS stated that he did not follow the doctor's advice to the letter in that he began to help his wife around the farm. As a result he suffered another collapse and was then confined strictly to his bed for a period of several months. During this period, he could not shave and could not move at all. He was absent from "Time" Magazine for approximately nine months. CHAMBERS stated further that toward the latter part of this illness, the above-mentioned Dr. WILKINS took CHAMBERS to a Dr. BRIDGEMAN, who was connected with the John Hopkins Clinic and whose office was located on St. Paul Street near Eager Street in Baltimore. This physician, according to CHAMBERS, "gave him the works". He was unable to find that CHAMBERS had any heart condition, but he instructed him that if he returned to "Time" Magazine that he, the doctor, would give CHAMBERS five years to live.

CHAMBERS said that he told HENRY LUCE about this statement and the latter contacted Dr. BRIDGEMAN, who told LUCE at that time that he saw no reason why CHAMBERS could not go back to "Time" Magazine at once. CHAMBERS related further that he then returned to work at "Time" Magazine and took things easy. For about a year or so thereafter, he still had palpitations and then they finally ceased.

At about this time, he went back to his old routine of working day and night. Finally, sometime in 1945, CHAMBERS became Foreign News Editor and he found an almost 100% leftist crew working in that department. As a result, he often had to rewrite that entire section of the magazine himself. Then, one morning when coming into work on the Long Island Railroad, he "blacked out". This condition was brought to the attention of the Managing Editor of "Time" Magazine, a Mr. MITCHELL, and CHAMBERS was then taken off the Foreign News Desk and put in a Special Projects Division.

CHAMBERS stated that he has never had any further heart attacks which required a doctor's care. He admitted that he does occasionally get pains which he thinks might be attributable to this condition. He indicated that he has also been thoroughly examined by a Dr. WALSH McDERMOTT at the New York Hospital in New York City. He explained that Dr. McDERMOTT is the husband of the Head Researcher for "Life" Magazine.

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According to CHAMBERS, Dr. McDERMOTT treated him for a strep throat several years ago, at which time that condition confined CHAMBERS to the New York Hospital. During this period, Dr. McDERMOTT likewise afforded CHAMBERS a thorough examination and was unable to find any cardiac condition. CHAMBERS related that the above-reported are all of the physical examinations, with one exception, that he could ever remember having received..

With reference to this exception, he said that several years ago an individual who was frequently in the office of "Time" Magazine and who sold insurance to a number of the magazine's employees, told CHAMBERS that he could secure life insurance for him. CHAMBERS said that he told this man that due to his heart condition he doubted considerably whether or not such insurance could be obtained. However, this person went ahead and shortly thereafter, a doctor whose name CHAMBERS could not remember, called at his office in "Time" Magazine and there gave him a perfunctory examination. CHAMBERS stated that this was the last he ever heard from the doctor or from this representative. He presumed that the subject of the sale of insurance to him was dropped as a result of this examination.

CHAMBERS indicated with further reference to this latter physical examination that it had apparently come to the attention of the investigators for ALGER HISS. It was his recollection that the subject of this examination had come up either in the pre-trial depositions or in the hearings before the House Committee and as a result, the attorneys for HISS had inquired of CHAMBERS' lawyers as to the identity of this insurance firm. CHAMBERS said that he could not recall the name of this firm other than that it was located in Springfield, Massachusetts. He promised that he would determine its full title and advise interviewing agents.

However, with further reference to HISS' investigators, CHAMBERS stated that the information concerning this insurance company was given to HISS' investigators and he presumed that they contacted the company for information.

CHAMBERS stated further that he had no objection if Bureau agents contacted the above-named doctors to obtain from them full information as to his physical condition.

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By teletype dated February 17, 1949, the New York Office requested the New Haven Office to ascertain the specific address of ROBERT CANTWELL and if possible, information concerning his present mental condition. By teletype dated February 18, 1949, the New Haven Office advised that it was ascertained that CANTWELL lived in Sherman, Connecticut. This was a small town of four hundred persons, where no street addresses were used. It was pointed out that in view of CANTWELL'S known past mental history and considering the fact that Sherman, Connecticut, is an extremely small town inhabited by artists and professional people, it was not deemed advisable to make inquiry in the town concerning CANTWELL'S mental condition since this information would immediately spread throughout the town. No further action concerning the matter is being taken by the New Haven Office at this time.

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS P. LYNCH at White Plains, New York, on February 24, 1949:

Investigation was conducted at the Westchester Division of the New York State Hospital, White Plains, in an effort to obtain information as to the identity of ROBERT CANTWELL, who had been a patient at this hospital, so as to determine whether CANTWELL was possibly identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Dr. THOMAS HAMILTON, Head of the Men's Division of the New York State Hospital, was contacted and when he heard the name CANTWELL mentioned he advised that Dr. JAMES WALL, Medical Director of the hospital, would handle the inquiry since it had some connection with the Hiss-Chambers matter. Dr. HAMILTON had not been advised of the nature of the inquiry in any way by the interviewing agent.

Dr. JAMES WALL, Medical Director, was then introduced to the agent and predicated his remarks by stating that he thought it had already been understood by the F.B.I. that ROBERT CANTWELL was not identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that there have been inquiries in this regard from time to time and that some of the inquiries have been made by doctors and friends of ALGER HISS, who WALL thought were making the inquiries in behalf of HISS.

He stated that he wanted to make a definite statement to the F.B.I. that ROBERT CANTWELL and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were two separate individuals as far as he was concerned and that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had

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never been a patient in the above hospital at any time. He stated that ROBERT CANTWELL, who was there, was and possibly still is associated with "Time" Magazine, was a patient in the hospital from March, 1942 until October, 1942, during which time CANTWELL was receiving care for a mental disorder. He stated that ROBERT CANTWELL was a small, thin, emaciated man, of the poetic type and in no stretch of the imagination could be confused with CHAMBERS, whose pictures he had seen in the newspapers.

When asked as to the address furnished by CANTWELL at the time he was a patient, WALL said that it was in New York City and he would not furnish any street address. WALL also mentioned the fact that he knew CHAMBERS had worked for "Time" Magazine and had used the last name of CANTWELL at one time and, therefore, friends of ALGER HISS were attempting to prove that CHAMBERS was in the hospital under that name. He stated that this information was furnished to him by the Main Hospital in New York City, to whom the original inquiries were made concerning this matter.

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HERBERT SOLOW, ACQUAINTANCE OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS:

HERBERT SOLOW, 32 East 9th Street, New York City, a member of the editorial staff of "Fortune" magazine, 350 Fifth Avenue, advised that he has been acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS when they attended Columbia University, from 1921 until 1923, at which time, Mr. CHAMBERS ceased attendance. Mr. SOLOW said that since this original acquaintanceship, he had retained a passing friendship with Mr. CHAMBERS through the 1920's, when he would occasionally meet him at various locations in New York City. It was pointed out by Mr. SOLOW that he never had any prearranged engagements with Mr. CHAMBERS during this period and as an example, pointed out the occasion he saw him in the public library, where CHAMBERS was employed for a brief period of time. SOLOW added that he did not see CHAMBERS for a period of several years prior to 1931; thereafter he saw him on brief occasions from 1931 to 1935.

SOLOW stated that he terminated his friendship with CHAMBERS following a heated discussion concerning the French-Russian Treaty, which SOLOW recalled was negotiated about 1935. He said that the discussion he had with CHAMBERS on the above-mentioned subject left him with the definite impression that CHAMBERS was unusually pro-Russian in his observations; so much so, that he accused CHAMBERS of being "a cynical Stalinist." At this time, SOLOW recalled, he told CHAMBERS that it was not his desire to associate with him any further.

Following the above-described discussion, SOLOW said that he did not see CHAMBERS again until February of 1938, when CHAMBERS voluntarily came to his apartment on Gay Street, Greenwich Village, New York City.

It may be pointed out at this time, that the residence maintained by SOLOW on Gay Street was directly opposite 17 Gay Street, which CHAMBERS has stated to interviewing agents, was the location of a Communist Party underground photographic studio in the early 1930's, which CHAMBERS had visited.

SOLOW said that at the time CHAMBERS came to his apartment, he, SOLOW, was writing a series of articles concerning the ~~X~~RUBINS, with alias ~~X~~ROBINSON; et al; Passport Fraud Case", which was receiving considerable publicity in the

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New York newspapers at the time. SOLOW said that he had done considerable investigation in this matter and as a free-lance writer had prepared a series of articles setting forth the Communist phases of the investigation. These articles, SOLOW said, were sold to the "New York Sun". Also in focus at the time was another investigation involving JULIETTE POYNTZ, an alleged Communist, who suddenly disappeared. SOLOW said that in view of his participation in the RUBINS inquiry and the existence of the POYNTZ articles, CHAMBERS had made inquiry of him as to whether or not he, CHAMBERS, would be mentioned in the Grand Jury hearings which had convened to hear witnesses in these matters.

SOLOW stated that when CHAMBERS came to his apartment, he appeared to be very nervous and because of their past acquaintance, which ended in expressed disagreement on SOLOW'S part, both were cautious in their observations to each other.

SOLOW also recalled that CHAMBERS made the specific inquiry of SOLOW as to whether he knew, from his information, whether or not CHAMBERS' name would be introduced to the Grand Jury because CHAMBERS felt that SOLOW was aware of his Communist Party underground activity.

SOLOW stated that one of the individuals prominently mentioned in the Grand Jury hearings concerning JULIETTE POYNTZ was CARLO TRESCI, whom CHAMBERS knew was a close friend of SOLOW.

The real import of CHAMBERS' visit did not become known to SOLOW until six months later, when CHAMBERS again visited SOLOW and advised him of his proposed break with the Communist Party. At that time, SOLOW said CHAMBERS related to SOLOW in a general way, his Communist Party underground activities and asked SOLOW for his assistance. Following a lengthy discussion, SOLOW said that he advised CHAMBERS that the first thing he should do is to make a complete and detailed history of his activity with the Communist Party and upon its completion, let the Communist leaders know of the existence of such a document prior to advising them he was severing connections with the Party.

SOLOW, in emphasizing the importance of CHAMBERS' writing his story in detail, reminded CHAMBERS of the incident involving IGNATZ REISS, a Communist Party functionary in Switzerland. SOLOW told CHAMBERS that REISS made the mistake of discussing his proposed break with the Communist Party with a party friend and in twenty-four hours, REISS was found dead. SOLOW said he gave CHAMBERS the book entitled, "The Case of IGNATZ REISS" and told CHAMBERS.

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to be extremely cautious on making any remarks regarding his proposed break with the Party.

According to SOLOW, CHAMBERS expressed a strong desire to give his story of Communist Party underground activities to a responsible individual in Washington, D.C., who could take the proper action. In this regard, SOLOW took CHAMBERS to see CARLO TRESCA, at the latter's home in Brooklyn, New York, and he agreed to assist in attempting to locate the proper official in Washington, D.C. SOLOW said that the reason he took CHAMBERS to see TRESCA was because he felt he had the necessary contacts to make the arrangements previously agreed upon. SOLOW said that after the original meeting with TRESCA, a considerable period of time amounting to about six months passed and TRESCA had not produced any individual who could handle the matter.

About this time, it was SOLOW'S recollection, he had become aware of the writings and activity of ISAAC DON LEVINE. SOLOW felt that in view of LEVINE'S activity and inquiries he had made into the Communist situation, he might have the necessary source available to him. CHAMBERS agreed with SOLOW'S proposal to visit with LEVINE and to generally outline his story to him. SOLOW pointed out, however, that it was CHAMBERS' request that his identity be protected in their discussions with LEVINE and for this purpose, CHAMBERS was introduced to LEVINE by SOLOW under the name of "CARL".

SOLOW stated that the original meeting with LEVINE and CHAMBERS took place in a tea-room located at about 64th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, in December of 1938. Subsequent meetings were held during the first three months of 1939 at other locations including LEVINE'S mid-Manhattan apartment. It was SOLOW'S recollection that, during this period, when discussions were being held with LEVINE, CHAMBERS obtained a position with "TIME" magazine. Shortly after CHAMBERS went to work at "TIME" magazine, SOLOW stated, Mr. CHAMBERS received a telephone call from a party who asked for CHAMBERS and who identified himself as ISAAC DON LEVINE. SOLOW said that this was the first time, to his knowledge, that CHAMBERS' identity was known to LEVINE and SOLOW expressed the opinion that this identification was the result of private inquiry on LEVINE'S part of ex-Communists in New York City.

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Shortly after LEVINE ascertained the identity of CHAMBERS, SOLOW stated, he was abruptly dropped from the discussions, which at that time, had taken place over a period of approximately four months. SOLOW said that following this disclosure of CHAMBERS' identity, circumstances of which were unknown to SOLOW at the time, he saw CHAMBERS several times at "TIME" magazine, when he was contacting other individuals. At no time, SOLOW said, was there any attempt on his part to ascertain from CHAMBERS why he had been dropped from the previously mentioned discussions.

SOLOW advised that it was his honest opinion that the reason he was dropped from the discussions was the fact that both he and LEVINE were newspaper men interested in similar work and LEVINE wanted exclusive information regarding the final disposition of CHAMBERS' story to the United States Government. SOLOW added that he never learned the complete reason for his being dropped from the discussions until he himself assumed a position with "TIME" magazine in 1942. At that time, SOLOW said, he had a talk with CHAMBERS regarding LEVINE'S previously mentioned telephone call to CHAMBERS at "TIME" magazine and the details and subsequent transactions were explained by CHAMBERS at that time. It was during this discussion that SOLOW ascertained that the government official CHAMBERS was introduced to was Mr. A. A. ~~X~~BERLE, then attached to the State Department.

SOLOW stated that when CHAMBERS originally told him his story, regarding his Communist Party underground work, he mentioned two names which SOLOW was able to recall as having been mentioned in instant investigation. These names were JOHN ABT and LAURENCE ~~X~~DUGGAN.

With regard to JOHN ABT, SOLOW recalled his having inquired voluntarily of CHAMBERS if ABT were associated with his underground work. SOLOW said the reason he made this inquiry was that in 1936 SOLOW was appointed to be an investigator for the "LA FOLLETTE Senate Sub-Committee on Civil Rights" and ABT was serving at the same time as General Counsel. SOLOW said that when he reported to work, he found that his presence had raised objections from certain unknown sources at the time and SOLOW said he was convinced that, following his retirement as an investigator two months later, ABT was the individual responsible for his discontinuance because he did not like the anti-Communist articles and activity SOLOW had been identified with in New York City. SOLOW added that when he did make inquiry of CHAMBERS as to ABT, CHAMBERS told him that he, ABT, was one of the leaders in the Communist underground movement in Washington, D.C.

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"With regard to LAURENCE DUGGAN, SOLO" stated the reason he recalled his name was the fact that DUGGAN'S father was a professor of SOLO" at Columbia University. SOLO" then made the observation that when DUGGAN committed suicide in New York City in December of 1948, he took it upon himself to telephonically advised "TIME" magazine that if they were interested in obtaining background information regarding DUGGAN'S alleged espionage activity, they could contact HEDDA GUMPertz and GUSTAVO DURAN.

SOLO" said that in regard to HEDDA GUMPertz, it was his recollection that he had heard some place that GUMPertz operated a "spy social center" somewhere in Pennsylvania and that DUGGAN had either visited or was attached to this "spy social center". SOLO" emphasized upon questioning that he was unable to recall the source of this remark, but was positive it did not emanate from any conversations he has recently had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. SOLO" advised that after he gave this information to "TIME" magazine, he learned that HEDDA GUMPertz refused to make any statements to "TIME" correspondents because she had at that time been served with a subpoena to appear before the Federal Grand Jury, in the Southern District of New York, which was hearing the instant inquiry.

SOLO" was unable to make any remarks regarding any knowledge he had concerning the "spy social center", because he was unable to recall the source of his information in connection with the "spy social center".

"With reference to his remark concerning GUSTAVO DURAN, SOLO" said that the only reason he offered this lead to "TIME" correspondents was that he had heard that DURAN was attached to the State Department and was believed sympathetic toward Communism. SOLO" stated that it was his understanding that DURAN was confidential secretary to Ambassador SPRUILLE BRADEN and in that capacity, was either under the direct employment of the State Department or Mr. BRADEN personally. SOLO" felt that this association might possibly produce sufficient information or leads which would assist in revealing DUGGAN'S alleged association with the espionage ring described by CHAMBERS. SOLO" emphasized, however, that CHAMBERS has told him on several occasions that DUGGAN, to his knowledge, did not participate in any work of the apparatus which CHAMBERS was affiliated with.

It may be pointed out that DURAN, at the present time, is employed by the United Nations, Lake Success, Long Island, New York, New York.

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SOLOW was questioned regarding his trip to Washington, D.C. in 1938 with LISTON OAK, former Communist, and a woman believed by SOLOW to be a Mrs. BLACKWELL. The purpose of this trip, SOLOW said, was to obtain State Department intercession for Mrs. BLACKWELL'S husband, who was being detained in Spain, where he was fighting for Loyalists. SOLOW explained that OAK, prior to his break with the Communist Party, was a leader in the Spanish Civil War and was a representative of the Communist section in the United States.

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SOLOW recalled that during this trip which was taken by automobile, he desired to make arrangements to contact CHAMBERS in Baltimore while enroute back to New York for the purpose of bringing OAK and CHAMBERS together because of their simultaneous defections with the Communist Party. SOLOW said that he called CHAMBERS at a number given to him by CHAMBERS, in the event of an emergency, and made arrangements at that time to meet CHAMBERS at Haslinger's Restaurant, Baltimore, Maryland. SOLOW said he did not want this restaurant confused with the Haslinger Restaurant located near the Pennsylvania Depot in down-town Baltimore. SOLOW could not recall whether or not Mrs. BLACKWELL was present during the conversation at Haslinger's Restaurant, but it was SOLOW'S recollection that remarks made during this conversation were carefully couched.

SOLOW recalls that CHAMBERS said he was highly nervous because he had broken with the Communist Party and was very cautious with people he was meeting regarding their conversations in connection with his present activity. SOLOW recalled that CHAMBERS conveyed the impression to him that he was highly desirous of meeting people frequently, who were friendly toward him, if for nothing else than to show that he was still alive. SOLOW recalled that nothing of significance transpired in this meeting between OAK, CHAMBERS and himself.

Concerning ALGER HISS, SOLOW stated that he could not recall CHAMBERS ever making any remarks about him following his break with the Communist Party. SOLOW indicated, however, that he had heard from independent sources prior to the instant investigation that HISS was "queer politically" and in view of this was not greatly surprised when the present investigation originated involving HISS and CHAMBERS.

SOLOW stated that he was originally employed by "TIME" magazine in 1942 and spent two years with the magazine before transferring to his present position at "FORTUNE" magazine six years ago.

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RE: WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANCIS X. PLANT and THOMAS G. SPENCER.

Reference is made to the previous investigation conducted in this matter concerning WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. By letter dated February 24, 1949, the Bureau and interested offices were advised of the following details developed as a result of interviews with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The information deals with situation related by CRANE (and set forth in quotation) in his interview with agents of the Los Angeles office and the explanation of CHAMBERS and his recollection of each situation as it was propounded.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 8, 1949.

1. "CRANE stated he joined CP in San Francisco about 1932 and shortly thereafter was singled out by 'Pop' ~~EDL~~KOFF who took interest in him and then arranged for him to meet 'Don' whom he identified from photograph as JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. He also knew SHERMAN as ~~MIKE~~, MITCHELL and ~~JACK~~."

CHAMBERS recalls that he knew SHERMAN both under the pseudonyms of ~~"DON"~~ and ~~"MIKE"~~. He does not recall the pseudonyms of MITCHELL and ~~"JACK"~~, but he does recall that SHERMAN used any number of aliases.

2. "SHERMAN wanted CRANE to drop out of Party and do special work for organization called International Press Correspondence."

Relative to the ~~International Press Correspondence~~, CHAMBERS states that the Russian name for this organization was ~~"IMPRESS"~~. He described it as being the weekly news editorial of the Communist Internationale. In addition, he stated that ~~"IMPRESS"~~ published supplements which would be devoted to a particular problem, for example, the Chinese situation when Chiang Kai-Shek came into power in that country, whenever Comintern Congresses would meet, and at the time of any international incidents of interest to the

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Communist Party.

The "IMPRECORR" was published in English, German, French, and probably Russian. CHAMBERS did not know if it was published in Moscow but considered that it was more probably published in Berlin until the Nazis took over. After that time it was published at Basle, Switzerland. According to MR. CHAMBERS, when the Comintern dissolved, the publication, "IMPRECORR", disappeared. He said that part of its function at that time was then taken over by the publication, ~~"The~~ "Far and the Working Class", which was printed in the English language in Moscow. He considered it probable that this latter publication may have been published in other languages. He stated that all the Comintern leaders wrote for "IMPRECORR" and in the special supplements mentioned above the theses or decisions of the Communist International were published over the signature of this body which was always written in the German equivalent of "EKKI".

- William Edward John Lynam*
3. "Introduction of CRANE to SHERMAN took place at FOLKOFF'S home. While CRANE could not recall FOLKOFF'S presence during SHERMAN'S request that he do special work, CRANE states FOLKOFF must have known the nature of special work. CRANE and SHERMAN came to Los Angeles. CRANE'S first assignment with SHERMAN was to make survey of Japanese and Chinese population on West Coast and he furnished written report to SHERMAN. Another assignment was to teach English to a Japanese whom he knew only as 'JOE'."

CHAMBERS stated he could make no comment on the above.

4. "SHERMAN was intensely interested in Japanese matters and CRANE and SHERMAN purchased a small Japanese newspaper in Los Angeles known as Pacific World News, which SHERMAN considered 'key to the Japs'."

CHAMBERS stated that he does not know of and has never heard of "Pacific World News". He has heard that SHERMAN once had a

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newspaper but he explained that he was not even positive of that. He stated that it was his recollection that SHERMAN had some kind of "newspaper contact" on the West Coast. This was probably in Los Angeles. CHAMBERS recalled that SHERMAN did have certain ideas relative to the publishing of a newspaper and used to "ramble on about it."

5. "In LA SHERMAN introduced CRANE to Italian couple who were later connected with himself and CHAMBERS in New York."

This Italian couple are mentioned later in referenced teletype and CHAMBERS' answers with reference to them will be set forth at that time.

6. "After publishing newspaper in L.A. three or four months SHERMAN said someone was after him and that they would have to leave. By arrangement CRANE drove SHERMAN'S car to Utah, probably Salt Lake City, where he picked up Mr. and Mrs. SHERMAN and their daughter, and drove them to New York. In New York City SHERMAN introduced CRANE to BOB whom CRANE identified from photograph as CHAMBERS."

CHAMBERS states that CRANE is undoubtedly correct in stating that SHERMAN introduced them in New York City in probably 1934. CHAMBERS also recalls that this meeting took place in the Sloane House (YMCA). It is his further recollection that this was purely a social meeting of SHERMAN and was not an organization meeting. CHAMBERS commented to the effect that SHERMAN was addicted to YMCA's and as a matter of fact while in Japan won the YMCA handball championship.

7. "CRANE remained in New York a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone in SHERMAN'S car. SHERMAN returned to San Francisco a few months later and sailed for the Orient alone. CRANE accompanied SHERMAN to the boat but could not recall its name or the line. CRANE placed his trip to New York with SHERMAN'S as during the Longshoremen's strike in San Francisco which he recalled reading in the New York papers.

It is CHAMBERS' recollection at this time that shortly after his meeting with CRANE the latter returned to the West Coast and CHAMBERS did not see him again until their meeting at the Golden

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Gate YMCA in San Francisco. CHAMBERS said he was unaware of the method of travel used by CRANE in his return to the West Coast. CHAMBERS has previously advised as to SHERMAN'S trip to the Orient but he has no information relative to any contact between CRANE and SHERMAN in San Francisco at the time of SHERMAN'S departure.

8. "Shortly after SHERMAN sailed CRANE went to NYC where he worked for CHAMBERS doing photographic work. CRANE recalled that he made some trips back and forth across the country but could not recall the date or the reasons for the trips. He remembered meeting CHAMBERS in the San Francisco YMCA by prearrangement and CHAMBERS was registered under the name of CANTWELL."

CHAMBERS said that to the best of his recollection he next saw CRANE in San Francisco at the time he, CHAMBERS, took the money belt there under instructions of the unknown subject, BILL. He states that he met CRANE at the Golden Gate YMCA where he, CHAMBERS, was registered under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He states that CRANE contacted him and he is therefore of the opinion that some word must have been forwarded to San Francisco whereby CRANE knew that he would be at the YMCA hotel at a particular time and under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He added that to the best of his knowledge CRANE did not know him previously as LLOYD CANTWELL. He recalls that he and CRANE met in the afternoon and that they then drove out in CRANE'S car to Golden Gate Park. They sat around there for awhile and talked and then had supper in the vicinity. CHAMBERS stated that he was quite sure that it was during their stay in the park and during supper that CRANE "filled him in on FOLKOFF". After dark CRANE drove him to FOLKOFF'S home where he, CHAMBERS, turned the money belt over to either CRANE or FOLKOFF.

CHAMBERS stated that it was during their conversation in the park and during dinner that CRANE told him of FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia and the fact that FOLKOFF'S daughter had been a Comintern courier. CHAMBERS said he could not recall any trips on the part of CRANE back and forth across the country. He speculated that CRANE had been kept in San Francisco on the instructions of the unknown subject, BILL, in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Tokyo. These trips referred to by CRANE may have been the result of this arrangement.

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9. "CHAMBERS delivered grey-black rubber money belt to CRANE for safe keeping and CRANE kept it home and later delivered it back to CHAMBERS in New York City. He stated that he had not examined the contents of the money belt but recalled it being counted out on his arrival in New York by CHAMBERS and an unknown Jewish man. CRANE recalled FOLKOFF being with himself and CHAMBERS on one occasion during the time CHAMBERS in San Francisco to deliver the money belt but uncertain that FOLKOFF present when money belt changed hands. CRANE recalled the amount as at least \$2,000."

CHAMBERS advised that CRANE'S statement that the money belt was given to the latter for safe-keeping is not true. He says that his specific recollection is that the money belt was turned over to either FOLKOFF or CRANE as stated above.

As to the amount of money which CHAMBERS brought to San Francisco he is of the definite opinion that it was much in excess of \$2,000 as mentioned by CRANE. He adds that he does not think that BILL would have caused him to make such a trip with only this relatively small amount of money.

As to CRANE'S having kept this money belt and later returning it to CHAMBERS in New York City, the latter at first stated that he did not believe this to have been the situation. However, after some reflection he speculated that it was entirely possible that the money had been originally sent to San Francisco to be used in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Japan. For some reason part of this money might have been returned by CRANE to New York City, where it would have been handed over to CHAMBERS and MAXIM LIEBER who CHAMBERS believes would be the unknown Jewish man mentioned by CRANE. It might be noted that it was through MAXIM LIEBER that CHAMBERS and SHERMAN arranged for the cover company, the American Features Syndicate, which was used by SHERMAN as a cover in his trip to Japan. LIEBER, according to CHAMBERS, was entirely cognizant of the true nature of this venture.

10. "While in New York and after SHERMAN had left for the Orient CRANE again met the Italian couple to whom he had been introduced in L.A. CRANE states the Italian had no work to do and to keep them occupied CHAMBERS had CRANE teach the Italian's wife

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"photography. CRANE taught her a little photography at the Italian's apartment at Staten Island or Greenwich Village. CRANE stated that the Italian was also known as PETE and he fought in the Spanish Revolution. He described the Italian as forty-two now, six feet, 190 pounds, well built, brown eyes, brown wavy hair, good looking, mechanic and ham radio operator and Italian Navy officer in World War I. The Italian's wife was of Spanish or Mexican descent. CRANE last saw this Italian in Los Angeles about 1940 at which time the Italian was remarried and father of a new baby. CRANE stated that while in New York the Italian was not working for them though he and CHAMBERS had a fixed meeting with the Italian once a month."

With reference to CRANE'S meeting with the Italian couple in New York City, CHAMBERS believed that this was probably the first time that CRANE had seen these individuals since Los Angeles. However, CHAMBERS stated he had no idea as to why this couple came to New York City from Los Angeles. He did not know where they lived in New York City. He said that it was probable that CRANE did teach them photography, but he does not believe that it was his, CHAMBERS', idea. He stated that he did not know the Italian man well and did not know the latter's wife at all. He said that it is entirely possible that CRANE asked him about teaching this couple photography and he might have stated that it would be a good idea. However, he has no independent recollection of this.

CHAMBERS said that the physical description of the Italian man sounds rather familiar to him, particularly his height. He stated that the name, "PETE", with reference to this Italian, did not sound familiar to him.

As to the Spanish Revolution mentioned, CHAMBERS commented that he would like to know just what revolution was meant inasmuch as the only one of which he is aware occurred in 1937.

He knew nothing with regard to this individual's being an Italian Naval Officer. He did state, however, that he had a vague recollection that this individual was a ham radio operator and a very vague recollection that his services were to be used in that capacity on the West Coast. He stated that he was unable to elaborate on this as it was extremely hazy in his mind and he was almost hesitant to make this observation.

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As to the meeting once a month, CHAMBERS stated that it was barely possible that he, CHAMBERS, had any such arrangements. He suggested that it was possible that CRANE had such meetings but he, CHAMBERS, was certainly not present.

11. "CRANE recalled working with CHAMBERS in New York, Washington and Baltimore but recalls doing photography in New York and Baltimore only. He recalled one occasion in Baltimore where he photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight. This was done in someone's apartment located upstairs over an office, probably real estate office, in two-story building near brewery and in a residential district in central part of Baltimore. He did not know the original source of these documents and stated that he has no recollection of ever meeting ALGER HISS."

CHAMBERS emphatically denies that CRANE ever did photographic work for him in New York City. He states that it is entirely possible that CRANE did one or two jobs in Baltimore and he certainly handled two or three assignments in Washington, D.C. Relative to the occasion in Baltimore where CRANE states he photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight, CHAMBERS states that this is untrue. However, he comments to the effect that if CRANE did any work in Baltimore, it could have been on Treasury and State Department documents. He continues that if CRANE did work in Baltimore on more than one occasion such work might have been done in the same week and thus leading CRANE to believe that he had worked for a week straight.

With reference to CRANE'S description of the apartment in Baltimore, it would seem to indicate that he has reference to the apartment of one WILLIAM SPIEGEL on the corner of East Madison and Calvert Streets. However, CHAMBERS states he has no recollection of a brewery being in that vicinity. He states further that since CRANE is able to provide this description, it is entirely possible that he, CHAMBERS, did have CRANE handle one or two photographic assignments here. He added that except for CRANE'S ability to supply this description he, CHAMBERS, would never believe that he had been there.

It might be observed that CRANE has made no reference to having done photographic work in Washington. CHAMBERS is absolutely positive that he had CRANE do such work there; however, CHAMBERS does not know where CRANE lived in that city. It is requested that the Los Angeles Office inquire of CRANE as to where he lived

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"traitors—it was decided CRANE should return to the West Coast and get out of the work."

CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever having made any such statement to CRANE. He emphatically denies that he ever discussed his own contemplated break with the Communist Party with CRANE. He comments to the effect that CRANE'S remarks sound as if they echo some comment on his, CHAMBERS, part concerning the purge trials.

CHAMBERS does not recall any details concerning CRANE'S departure but he states: "I imagine that BYKOV sent him on his way". He speculates that CRANE probably went from Washington back to New York City. It is his recollection that CRANE had departed for the West Coast prior to the time that he, CHAMBERS, broke in April 1938. He does not know how or exactly why the relationship with CRANE was terminated. The only reason for this termination that he can recall is "probable dissatisfaction with him (CRANE)". CHAMBERS commented to the effect that CRANE was "not the kind of an operator who you would want around."

15. "CHAMBERS told CRANE that SHERMAN was living in Southern California and warned him to stay away from SHERMAN and he, CRANE, would be all right. CRANE stated that since his return to the West Coast he has had no connection whatever with Soviet espionage."

CHAMBERS states that it is entirely possible that he spoke to CRANE relative to SHERMAN, but he does not have any definite recollection of having instructed CRANE to stay away from SHERMAN.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 9, 1949.

1. "CRANE interviewed again February 8 and stated in about 1932 he met MARGARET GUTELIUS, who was attending University of California, at a CP meeting at Mill Valley, California, in September, 1934 when GUTELIUS enrolled in medical school at Berkeley she and CRANE began living together in an apartment in Berkeley as man and wife and continued to do so during 1934-35 school term. CRANE thought maybe he had money belt in his possession while residing with MARGARET in Berkeley. When CRANE returned to New York to work for CHAMBERS

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in Washington and where he performed his photographic work in that city. It is considered possible that this description which he has furnished in referenced teletype might apply to a place in Washington, D.C. rather than in Baltimore as he has stated.

12. "Aside from this incident there was not much work and CRANE stood by receiving occasional night calls for photographic service."

CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever making any "night calls for photographic service." He admits that there probably was not much work for CRANE at that time. He states further that it is possible that he could have contacted CRANE by telephone, but he does not recall ever having done so. It is his recollection that his contacts with CRANE were routine and were pre-arranged.

13. "CRANE recalled having met a red-haired Russian known as PETE and has recently read that CHAMBERS has identified this Russian as a colonel. CRANE stated CHAMBERS introduced him to this man at a prearranged meeting believed to be in an Automat."

CHAMBERS recalls that Colonel BORIS BYKOV, who would be the red-haired Russian known as "PETE" referred to by CRANE, brought CRANE and him together sometime early in 1937. He stated further that prior to this meeting BYKOV had talked to him for sometime concerning CRANE. It was CHAMBERS' definite impression that BYKOV was more or less "fed up" with CRANE and wanted to get rid of him. CHAMBERS is unable to recall just where this first meeting between CRANE and him took place; however, it is also his recollection that CRANE came almost immediately thereafter to Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS recalled that probably around 1935 CRANE had been very busy and interested in literary activities. Also at that time CRANE associated with a left-wing or Communist writer whose first name CHAMBERS thought was probably "VIOLA". He said that CRANE was also busy with his own affairs and was trying to make his way as a legitimate news photographer.

14. "CRANE stated in fall of 1937 CHAMBERS told him that their work had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be

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"and until leaving the work he lived with GUTELIUS who was then attending Columbia University Medical School. They first lived in an apartment on Staten Island, then moved to Amsterdam Street where had an apartment located catercornered from large playground and swimming pool. For nearly two years prior to end of 1937 CRANE and GUTELIUS lived in apartment at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City which CRANE rented under name W. EDWARD CRANE."

CHAMBERS stated that he did not recognize the name of MARGARET GUTELIUS. However, he stated that he knew the girl with whom CRANE was then living and it was his recollection that her name was PEGGY. He also recalled that he had met her on only one occasion and this was at BYKOV'S specific instructions in an attempt to iron out their marital difficulties. CHAMBERS also had a vague recollection that CRANE had picked him up in a car and that they had then picked up "PEGGY" and the three then went to a restaurant in New York City where they talked. CHAMBERS also has a recollection that from his conversation with these two people he came to the conclusion that they were "physically maladjusted". He stated that he had never at any time visited in CRANE'S place of residence in New York City. CHAMBERS stated that he had a hazy recollection that "PEGGY" was a nurse; however, he was not aware of her having attended school in New York City.

2. "During this time, 1936-37, CRANE stated his name was in New York City telephone directory."

CHAMBERS stated that he had no knowledge concerning CRANE'S residence in New York City or the latter's having had a telephone here.

3. "CRANE advised GUTELIUS knew he was in some underground work and on one occasion she and CRANE went with Col BYKOV, whom CRANE knew as PETE, and BYKOV'S wife to a night club in New York."

According to CHAMBERS, he has no knowledge of any social relationships between CRANE, "PEGGY" and Colonel BYKOV and the latter's wife. It is also CHAMBERS' opinion that CRANE knew BYKOV as "PETE" and not "PETE".

4. "Undated and unidentified newspaper clipping found in search of CRANE'S residence reflects CRANE and GUTELIUS married by GUTELIUS' father, a Presbyterian minister, at which time according

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"to clipping CRANE was associated with a newspaper syndicate in NYC. GUTELIUS presently remarried and CRANE does not know her present last name. GUTELIUS home was in Rochester, New York."

It was CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE and "PEGGY" were married during all the time that they were in New York City.

Relative to the newspaper syndicate, CHAMBERS stated that the only thing he could think of in this connection was the American Features Syndicate; however, it was not his recollection that CRANE had ever been connected with that organization in New York City.

5. "CRANE advised he received a Leica camera from JOHN LOONIS SHELMAN in San Francisco and later gave this camera to CHAMBERS in New York."

CHAMBERS' answer to this was "I do not think so — I'm sure CRANE had a Leica, but I am also quite sure that it was his own property." It was also CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE had a number of pieces of additional camera equipment including a telescopic lens and flash equipment. CHAMBERS said that he had no remembrance whatsoever of CRANE having given him a Leica camera.

6. "CRANE believes CHAMBERS later gave the camera to the wife of 'the Italian' to whom CRANE gave lessons in photography. CRANE believes this woman may still have this Leica camera."

CHAMBERS said that the above statement in his opinion "is true but false". He explained this by stating that he, CHAMBERS, did not give any camera to the Italian woman as he did not even know her. However, he states that perhaps CRANE gave the camera to this Italian woman himself.

7. "CHAMBERS furnished CRANE money with which CRANE purchased a Model G Leica at COHEN'S Camera Exchange on Fulton Street in NYC. This Leica which has Serial No. 162673 CRANE still has in his possession. He believes he never used this camera for taking photographs of documents. CRANE uses the Leica continuously as a means of livelihood doing commercial photography."

CHAMBERS states that he does not believe that he ever furnished CRANE with any money for the purchase of a camera. He suggests

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that it is possible that BILL or Colonel BYKOV may have provided the necessary funds. CHAMBERS believed that CRANE used his own camera for photographing documents. He stated that CRANE must have used his own camera because CHAMBERS stated that he never supplied CRANE with any other. He is equally sure that CRANE did not return any camera to him when he, CRANE, left Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS suggested that it is entirely possible that CRANE returned a camera to Colonel BYKOV without his, CHAMBERS', knowledge.

8. "CRANE has now recalled that he also did some photographing of documents during one week in summer of 1937 in Washington, D. C. in apartment of a girl known to CHAMBERS, that this girl would be away from the apartment while they were doing photographing and he described this girl as being large athletic type, five ten or eleven inches, one fifty pounds, and dark haired. He recalled her apartment had been on 16th or 17th Street, N.W., one block or more from Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C."

CHAMBERS claims that he has absolutely no recollection of this girl in Washington, D. C. as described by CRANE. He further alleges that to the best of his knowledge he never worked with any girl in that city.

9. "While working for CHAMBERS, CRANE operated Crane News Photo Service (or similar name) and had mail address at Miniature Camera Club, George Washington Hotel. He used dark room of Miniature Camera Club to develop photos. He advised this work involved commercial photography was done with CHAMBERS' permission, was not concerned with his illegal work, but merely to keep him occupied and as an additional source of income."

This news photo service, CHAMBERS stated, would have been CRANE'S own personal venture. However, CHAMBERS stated that he knew nothing of any such organization. He says it is entirely possible that CRANE mentioned it to him at the time and that he does recall that CRANE was trying to break into the news photography game. CHAMBERS likewise knows nothing concerning the Miniature Camera Club. He states that this venture on CRANE'S part was possibly done with his permission.

10. "CRANE recalled CHAMBERS mentioning persons in younger set of State Dept. including names of ALGER HISS, DUGGAN, DEAN ~~X~~ACHESON,

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"ADOLPH ~~BERLE~~, and also HARRY DEXTER ~~WHITE~~. The conversations may have been with Col. BYKOV and it was his impression that material was to be expected from some of these people or that some of them were considered as possible sources of material. CRANE said he was subsequently surprised to read anti-Soviet statements made by BERLE."

In answer to the above, CHAMBERS states: "I do not think that this statement is at all true". He adds that he believes it to be very unlikely that Colonel BYKOV would have had any such conversation with CRANE. He suggests that it is not beyond "the realm of possibility" that BYKOV may have asked CRANE as to what he knew of these people.

11. "CRANE also recalled vaguely that there was some Department of Justice transaction mentioned, but he could furnish no further information."

CHAMBERS states that there was not any Department of Justice transaction to his knowledge. He added that the only contact he ever had in the Justice Department was ALGER HISS and the latter was not in that Department at the time referred to by CRANE but rather was employed then in the State Department.

12. "CRANE stated he knew PEYTON ~~KERR~~ and wife in San Francisco and later in Washington, D. C. contacted KERRS several times on instructions of either CHAMBERS or BYKOV to develop him or others through him as information sources. PEYTON KERR was economist and possibly employed in either Agriculture or Labor Departments. CRANE stated KERRS had a friend in State Department and CHAMBERS had instructed CRANE to develop this friend as a source. CRANE cannot recall this person's name. He was to develop this man through attention to the man's wife, whom he described as five feet one or two inches, overweight for height, light brown hair, light complexion, wore glasses. He could not describe the husband, whom he met only once. CRANE stated he was unsuccessful in developing the KERRS or KERRS' friend and that KERRS were in no way involved in the illegal work."

CHAMBERS does not recall anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR. He does recall that CRANE had social contacts in Washington, D. C. and he admits that CRANE may possibly have mentioned PEYTON KERR

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to him and suggested the possibility of using KERR. Further, CHAMBERS admits that he may have even told CRANE to go ahead with this operation and see what would develop. However, he added that if he did so, it made no impression on him and he has no independent recollection of anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR.

13. "CRANE advised that Col. BYKOV was probably introduced by CHAMBERS .5 - 5 (?) he, CRANE, kept prearranged meetings with BYKOV on the average of once or twice a month."

CHAMBERS claims that he was introduced to CRANE by Colonel BYKOV. He does not know how often CRANE saw BYKOV prior to his, CHAMBERS', originally meeting CRANE. However, he states definitely that after CRANE came to Washington, D. C. the latter would not have seen BYKOV, at least not as often as once or twice a month.

14. "CRANE said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with BYKOV but that on occasions he delivered money from BYKOV to CHAMBERS and sometimes when CHAMBERS could not keep meetings with BYKOV, CHAMBERS would send CRANE."

According to CHAMBERS, CRANE never delivered any money to him and he is positive that he would never have had CRANE keep any meetings with BYKOV in his stead.

15. "CRANE cannot recall meeting BYKOV anywhere but NYC."

CHAMBERS says that this statement is probably true. He suggests that CRANE be questioned as to the technique of his, CRANE'S, meeting with BYKOV to see if the manner of meeting coincides with the technique followed during meetings between CHAMBERS and BYKOV. In this connection it might be stated that CHAMBERS would usually meet BYKOV in a movie theater and they would proceed from there by a circuitous route to some restaurant. During their trip and while in the restaurant they would usually conduct whatever business they had to take up.

16. "CRANE met BYKOV'S wife only once as mentioned above when GUTELIUS was also present. He described BYKOV'S wife as five feet six or seven inches, a little taller than BYKOV; one twenty to one thirty pounds, dark complexion, blue-black hair, slender build, stunning looking, and of much happier disposition than BYKOV."

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CHAMBERS stated that as he has mentioned heretofore he was not aware of any social contacts between the CRANES and BYKOV.

17. "After CRANE left illegal work in latter part 1937 and while in San Francisco during spring, 1938, CHAMBERS wrote a letter stating that all CRANE'S work was wasted because it had gone into hands of their worst enemies. To CRANE this meant it had fallen into Nazi hands. CHAMBERS in letter stated he and PETE (BYKOV) 'were marching hand in hand into oblivion'."

CHAMBERS stated that he has absolutely no recollection of sending a letter containing this information or ever sending CRANE a letter at any time.

18. "CRANE recalled CHAMBERS telling him that ISAAC FOLKOFF on one occasion sold all his goods and went to Russia but after being there a short while became very disgusted and had a difficult time getting back into the US. CRANE also stated CHAMBERS once told him FOLKOFF was with the Secret Police. CRANE said if FOLKOFF is still active he is still very much illegal."

CHAMBERS stated that in connection with the above-mentioned information, this is true but that CRANE apparently is mixed up because this information concerning FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia, etc., was told to CHAMBERS by CRANE rather than vice versa.

19. "CRANE also recalled CHAMBERS telling him the Soviets had used members of the Irish Army to obtain information in the US."

CHAMBERS related that this is no doubt true. It might be noted that during interviews had with CHAMBERS he has related in detail the situation in which the Soviets through their connections with the Irish Republican Army were able to obtain information regarding the construction of tanks used by the United States Army.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 11, 1949.

1. "CRANE stated when he first went to New York in 1934 with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN he was introduced by unsub BILL, predecessor of Col. BYKOV to two former Czarist army officers whose cover names he cannot recall and whose real names he never heard. CRANE stated they both resided in or near Washington, D. C. and CHAMBERS

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"knows about them. Russian Number One was about forty-five years old, six feet one or two in., two hundred fifteen lbs., dark complexion, wore glasses, possibly pince-nez type, of haughty, scowling demeanor and soft and flabby appearance but not fat. Russian No. Two was about forty-five years or less, slightly shorter than Russian No. One, about one hundred ninety lbs., rangy build, also soft and flabby appearance, light brown hair and fair complexion. CHAMBERS told CRANE that both Russians were card players and gamblers. CRANE'S impression was that they were "hangovers" from another group and were being carried along for possible future use. CRANE was introduced to Russian No. One in Central Park, NYC, and may have seen him on one other occasion. When CRANE returned to NYC in 1935 to work with CHAMBERS Col. BYKOV put CRANE in touch with Russian No. Two. At subsequent meetings, some of which were in Philadelphia, Russian No. Two delivered approx. a dozen military journals to CRANE who turned them over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV. CRANE paid No. Two one hundred dollars a month and sometimes gave him money for Number One. It appears Russian No. Two may be identical with VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF ..."

CHAMBERS related in connection with the above information, CRANE is unquestionably mistaken as to his being put in touch with Russian #2 by BYKOV. It is to be noted that from information obtained from CHAMBERS and the investigation of these facts it can almost be categorically stated that CHAMBERS first met BYKOV in about December of 1936 and further, that BYKOV in all probability did not arrive in the United States until probably some few months before that time.

It is CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE informed him of the identity of VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF and probably indicated that he was receiving information from this individual. However, CHAMBERS has never met DE SVESHNIKOFF and has no definite idea as to the identity of Russian No. 1. It is to be noted, however, that from remarks made by CHAMBERS and from information available to this Office from other Russian sources that Russian No. 1 may be identical with JOHN J. MATWIN, with alias, Matveenko.

CHAMBERS has no present recollection of receiving any military journals from CRANE and if CRANE actually received this material, he in all probability turned it over to BYKOV directly. It would appear that CRANE was more closely associated with BYKOV in this

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espionage apparatus than he was with CHAMBERS and although he definitely knew CHAMBERS, CRANE may unwittingly be attributing a great deal of information as coming from CHAMBERS when as a matter of fact BYKOV was the source of these data.

CHAMBERS has no present recollection of any payments being made to Russian Number 1 for himself or to Russian #1 for Russian #2. As to these two Russians being "hangovers" from previous apparatus CHAMBERS' only remark was that this sounded reasonable although he has no definite information concerning it. He further related that he has no recollection of any such meeting in Central Park as mentioned above.

2. "Shortly before sailing for Orient in 1934 SHERMAN instructed CRANE to look up MORRIS ASIMOW in Berkeley and maintain contact with him. CRANE does not recall exact purpose for contact with ASIMOW or receiving info. from him in Berkeley. SHERMAN told CRANE that ASIMOW had joined CP in Berkeley but was immediately pulled out because he was supposed to be useful. Sometime after beginning work with CHAMBERS in NYC CRANE recalls going to Chicago and contacting ASIMOW who was employed by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and receiving a report from ASIMOW concerning steel. Thereafter ASIMOW made about a dozen trips to NYC to turn over info. to CRANE. CRANE believes ASIMOW cover name was possibly 'HARRY'. He feels sure that he introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS and states ASIMOW knew Col. BYKOV because on some occasions he would take ASIMOW to BYKOV. CRANE cannot recall any connection between J. PETERS and ASIMOW. CRANE knows of no illegal activity on part of ASIMOW since he, CRANE, left NYC in late 1937. He states he learned welder's trade at ASIMOW'S factory, Central Metals Inc., in Los Angeles in early 1940. Until this time ASIMOW knew CRANE only as PETE GREEN."

CHAMBERS related that he has no present recollection of the incident wherein SHERMAN instructed GREEN to contact ASIMOW as a useful person. He likewise does not know anything about ASIMOW'S being a member of the Communist Party and subsequently being pulled out of it but volunteered that this would appear to be a logical and customary practice. CHAMBERS further related that CRANE told him about his trip to Chicago and ASIMOW'S association with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company in that city. It was

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CHAMBERS' belief that ASIMOW was working directly for BYKOV and that although CRANE on one occasion introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS, this was done unquestionably without BYKOV'S knowledge. CHAMBERS recalls that CRANE on occasions told him that ASIMOW made weekly trips to New York City from Chicago by airplane and that in all likelihood BYKOV met ASIMOW in New York City on these occasions.

CHAMBERS is entirely unfamiliar with the pseudonym, HARRY, in relation to ASIMOW. CHAMBERS stated that insofar as he knew ASIMOW had no connection with J. PETERS.

In summary, all of CHAMBERS' knowledge of ASIMOW came directly from CRANE and CHAMBERS has previously on several occasions informed Agents of this Office that CRANE had been in touch with one ASIMOW when the latter was at Berkeley, California, and later when he was a member of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company.

3. "Rebucfile 65-57913 entitled Unsub, was, Otto, Karl, who according to ROBERT GORDON SMITZ, accompanied SHERMAN to West Coast in June 1932, returning to NYC July or August 1932 and subsequently reported seen in Berlin enroute to Moscow, CRANE advised that CHAMBERS was known as 'KARL' and 'OTTO' and that he vaguely recalled CHAMBERS may have visited San Francisco with SHERMAN prior to his, CRANE'S, connection with SHERMAN. He also recalled that CHAMBERS claimed to have done illegal work in Germany."

CHAMBERS related that he has no recollection of ever having used the pseudonym "OTTO" and that he definitely only made one trip to San Francisco and that was at the instructions of the unknown subject, BILL, and subsequent to his original meeting with CRANE in New York City.

Insofar as illegal work in Germany is concerned, CHAMBERS stated that this definitely was not true. It is to be noted, however, that CHAMBERS spoke fluent German and on occasions palmed himself off as a German and on one occasion told LUDWIG MORRE, a newspaper man in New York City who was closely connected with the Soviets, that he had been in Germany. It is possible that CHAMBERS may have said this but according to CHAMBERS' present story and the investigation concerning his story, it does not appear that

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CHAMBERS ever did any illegal work in that country. It is further noted, however, that in 1922 or 1923 CHAMBERS did make a trip to Europe and actually visited Germany. However, this was some years prior to his joining the Communist Party in New York City.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 16, 1949.

1. "CRANE believes CHAMBERS mentioned that certain small Central and South American Consulates were involved, or could possibly be involved, in Soviet espionage on a mercenary basis."

CHAMBERS claims that insofar as he can recall he never made such a statement to CRANE or anyone else.

2. "CRANE advised after reading news accounts of RICHARD ~~X~~SORGE case he believes unknown Japanese, alias ~~X~~Joe, was artist and assumes he is identical with ~~X~~YOTOKU ~~X~~MIYAGI of SORGE ring who died in Japan. Possibility noted JOE may be identical with ~~X~~HIDEO ~~X~~NODA, a muralist, mentioned by CHAMBERS as working in SHERMAN'S network in Japan and as having died about 1938 in Tokyo."

CHAMBERS stated that the name of YOTOKU MIYAGI was unknown to him but that he seriously doubted whether this individual was identical with HIDEO NODA.

3. "CRANE also believes funds in money belt carried by him to NYC had something to do with setup of a news service and believes the Jewish person present with himself and CHAMBERS when money was counted was known as ~~X~~PAUL and was connected with the news service. CRANE stated SHERMAN entered into this news service under name of CHARLES ~~X~~CHASE. He believes CHAMBERS told him SHERMAN, as CHASE, had arranged to sell articles to an editor of American Mercury who also had connection with New York paper, probably the Post. CRANE unable to recall name of news service but thought name ~~X~~American Features Syndicate sounded familiar."

Information concerning the money belt and the possibility of PAUL being MAXIM LIEBER has been set forth above. It is also to be noted, of course, that the Bureau has secured from the State Department a photostatic copy of a passport application filed by CHARLES FRANCIS ~~X~~CHASE in September 1934 showing the destination of CHASE as Japan. From the photograph and other

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material appearing on this application, the CHASE in question is identical with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN.

In connection with the mention of the "American Mercury" and the New York "Post", CHAMBERS stated that he now recalls that when SHERMAN was in New York City and arranging for this mission to Japan, SHERMAN and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had supper one evening with CHARLES ANGOFF who was on the staff of the "American Mercury". An application was made by either CHAMBERS or SHERMAN to sell some material that might be obtained in the Far East. ANGOFF appeared somewhat wary and wanted to know the locale where this material would be from. He was informed that a mission was going behind the lines in Manchuria and this apparently satisfied ANGOFF that the stories would probably have some merit. As a matter of fact, ANGOFF gave SHERMAN, who was known to ANGOFF as CHARLIE CHASE, a letter which he could use in Japan that would facilitate his travel somewhat. CHAMBERS stated that although nothing was said about this mission being performed by Soviet agents, "ANGOFF was alive for many years",

In connection with the New York "Post", CHAMBERS stated that MAXIM LIEBER was a very good friend of DAVID STERN of the New York "Post" and LIEBER went to him and made an agreement whereby certain news stories emanating from Japan were to be made available to the New York "Post". These articles, of course, emanated from SHERMAN. According to CHAMBERS, an agreement was entered into between LIEBER and STERN whereby STERN was to pay a stipulated amount for these news stories after they were delivered.

4. "ReNYCtel Feb. 11th requesting CRANE be questioned regarding DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was, especially under name DAVID CARPENTER, CRANE mentioned that CHAMBERS introduced him in NYC to one DAVE shortly after CRANE arrived in NYC to work for CHAMBERS. CRANE associated with DAVE for about one year and had several meetings with him at least one of which occurred in Philadelphia. CRANE considered DAVE to be a part of the apparatus but never understood his function in it. CRANE delivered envelope believed to contain money to DAVE on some occasions and may have delivered messages received from DAVE either to CHAMBERS

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"or Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS told CRANE that DAVE suggested himself making a connection on a homosexual basis for the apparatus with a Republican Senator from Maine named HALE and that CHAMBERS turned this suggestion down. CRANE described DAVE as approx. twenty-five years, five feet five in., one hundred twenty-five to one hundred thirty lbs., dark hair and complexion, long thin hands, stooped posture, wore gray suits, Jewish, 'feline appearance', probably from Washington or Baltimore. CRANE did not recognize name DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN but said DAVE CARPENTER 'had a ring to it'."

CHAMBERS stated that he was very uncertain in his mind at this time as to whether he ever introduced CRANE to CARPENTER. He related, however, that the description of CARPENTER as given by CRANE generally fits the actual description of DAVID CARPENTER with the exception of the stooped posture and he is somewhat doubtful about the "feline appearance". He related, however, that as he has previously stated to Agents interviewing him, his relationship with CARPENTER was not a pleasant one and that it was quite possible at one time he "put CRANE between CARPENTER and himself" to obviate the necessity for seeing CARPENTER at too frequent intervals.

In connection with the delivery of messages from DAVE to either CHAMBERS or Colonel BYKOV, CHAMBERS related that in all probability these messages did come from DAVE to CRANE to himself and subsequently he would deliver them to BYKOV.

In connection with the situation regarding the approaching of a Senator on a homosexual basis, he related that up to this time he had no recollection of this incident. However, the mention of it by CRANE refreshed his recollection and he stated that as a matter of fact this was information that he had at one time probably told to CRANE. According to CHAMBERS, while he was seeing DONALD HISS in Washington, D. C., the latter on one occasion told him about a Senator, the name of whom he cannot presently recall, who had made homosexual advances to DONALD HISS. HISS in turn told CHAMBERS about this and suggested the possibility of approaching the Senator, not necessarily by DONALD HISS himself, on homosexual basis in order to secure information. CHAMBERS stated that he vetoed this suggestion and nothing further was ever said or done about it.

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5. "CRANE advised that in spring 1937 MORRIS ASIMON put him in touch with one HUETTIG, a German employed at large arms factory in Connecticut, believed to be Remington Arms Co., who was in position to obtain info. regarding automatic machinery for loading shells up to fifty calibre. CRANE stated CHAMBERS was extremely interested and told him that two or three special missions to obtain this info. had been dispatched from Russia without success. CRANE stated he turned HUETTIG over to Colonel BYKOV who apparently instructed HUETTIG. HUETTIG then began bringing huge batches of prints, flow charts, etc., to CRANE on weekends and holidays and CRANE turned this material over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV, but most likely BYKOV."

CHAMBERS stated that the name, HUETTIG, is wholly unfamiliar to him and that he never received any such material as CRANE alleges HUETTIG furnished. CHAMBERS advised that in all probability HUETTIG did supply information of this type but that if he did, the material was turned over either by HUETTIG directly to BYKOV or to CRANE who in turn related this information to BYKOV,

In connection with the automatic machinery for loading shells and the three Soviet missions to accomplish this purpose, CHAMBERS related that he has knowledge of only one such attempt on the part of the Russians to obtain blue prints and other information regarding automatic shell loading machinery.

As CHAMBERS has previously related to Agents interviewing him in late 1937 or early 1938 Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET, who was a close associate of many Soviet agents in New York City, returned to the United States from Moscow and talked to CHAMBERS on one or two occasions. At this time ROSENBLIET informed CHAMBERS that JOSEPH STALIN had become extremely upset over the lack of automatic loading machinery for shells and had requested that a mission be sent to the United States to obtain the necessary blue prints and information so that this machinery could be built in Russia. According to ROSENBLIET, the latter was selected for this mission. Investigation conducted by this Office reflects that ROSENBLIET is not in the United States at the present time and in all probability is in Russia.

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RE: LUCY KRAMER, alleged courier.
LYDIA LEE

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC.
CORY.

Teletype from Washington Field Office dated February 11, 1949 indicated one LUCY KRAMER, former student of Barnard and Columbia University in New York City, may have been the person described by CHAMBERS as his successor as courier in the "apparatus A" group in 1934, and who was associated with ANDREE ~~SHEREE~~ in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

At Barnard College, New York City, the writer obtained a photograph of LUCY KRAMER from the 1928 Barnard College Year Book.

This photograph was shown to CHAMBERS by SAS JOHN WARD and F.X. PLANT. CHAMBERS stated he did not recognize the picture, but doubted that LUCY KRAMER was the person involved, for the reason that KRAMER had a lengthy college and educational background, and the unknown person impressed him as having had very little education.

Copies of LUCY KRAMER'S photograph were made and are being maintained as exhibits of this file. The original has been returned to MRS. STRATEMAN, Placement Bureau, Barnard College, from whom it was obtained.

Bureau teletype of February 2, 1949 requested that photographs of LYDIA LEE be exhibited to Confidential Informant [] to determine if LYDIA LEE is identical with "LEE" who Confidential Informant [] had previously described as working in the underground at Washington during the middle 1930's.

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By New York teletype dated February 4, 1949, the Bureau was advised that these photographs had been shown to Confidential Informant ND 441 on November 18, 1948, and that an identification could not be made.

On February 24, 1949, motion picture films of LYDIA LEE were also shown to Confidential Informant [] and again no identification was effected.

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RE: ALGER HISS - ALLEGED EFFECTIVE WORK FOR COMMUNIST PARTY

The Washington Field Office transmitted the information that RALPH DeSOLA of New York City was alleged to have stated he recalled meeting ALGER HISS at either a Communist Party meeting or social gathering of Communist Party members in Baltimore in the early 1930's. Accordingly, the following investigation was conducted:

RALPH DE SOLA, residing at 52 West 84th Street, New York City, employed as Office Manager at Microfilm-by-Microstat, 1860 Broadway, New York City, was interviewed by SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and ROBERT C. BLOUNT. He stated that he is unwilling to testify in regard to the information as set out hereinafter inasmuch as any publicity regarding his testimony, he thinks, would jeopardize his position with the above company.

DE SOLA stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party from at least 1935 until sometime during 1938. He stated that he married a HELEN WINNER during 1936, was married to her for several years, but has since been divorced and re-married. He related that during the period he was a member of the Communist Party, HELEN WINNER was also a member of the Communist Party.

DE SOLA said that shortly after his marriage to HELEN WINNER, she had mentioned two friends named LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. He recalled that his wife mentioned one time that these two girls had come to visit her while HELEN and RALPH DE SOLA were residing at 401 West 21st Street, New York City. He said that he did not see LENORE THOMAS or SALLY RINGE on that occasion, but that he does recall that late in the Fall of 1936, LENORE THOMAS came to his home at 401 West 21st Street. On that occasion, LENORE THOMAS was introduced to RALPH DE SOLA by RALPH'S wife, HELEN. RALPH stated that his former wife, HELEN, was usually known as HELEN WINNER.

According to RALPH, LENORE THOMAS on the occasion of that visit told HELEN WINNER that she wanted HELEN WINNER to bring her to see "that man". HELEN WINNER then said to LENORE THOMAS, "Do you mean JOHN DAVIS?" LENORE said that this was the person she meant and HELEN WINNER then replied that she did not know whether DAVIS was at the party headquarters.

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on 12th Street at that time, but said further that she, HELEN WINNER, would bring LENORE THOMAS to headquarters on 12th Street and that if DAVIS was not there, she would bring LENORE to some other person who could take care of LENORE.

DE SOLA said that JOHN DAVIS was the head of the Negro National Congress at that time in 1936, and was also an organizer among the negroes for the Communist Party.

DE SOLA said that his former wife, HELEN WINNER and LENORE THOMAS, left him saying they were going over "to 12th Street", which DE SOLA said indicated to him that LENORE THOMAS and his former wife, HELEN WINNER, were going to Communist Party Headquarters. Later that afternoon, according to DE SOLA, LENORE THOMAS and HELEN WINNER returned to DE SOLA'S home at 401 West 21st Street. LENORE THOMAS then said that she was a little disappointed because the party had not put her into active work for the Communist Party. LENORE THOMAS said that she wanted to get into Party schools, street discussions, and into organizing work for the Party, but that the Party had told her that for the time being it would be highly desirable that she remain inactive and for LENORE to report to a book store in Washington, D.C.

DE SOLA said that he could not recall whether on that occasion LENORE THOMAS had told him that the Party said that LENORE was to ask for someone at this book store or to leave her name at the book store, but he does recall that LENORE THOMAS said that the Party told her that she would be contacted from the book store in Washington, D.C.

DE SOLA advised that he cannot at the present time recall the name of the book store, but advised that he might be able to locate the name of this book store since he recalled at one time that he had some notes on information concerning the identical book store.

RALPH DE SOLA said that he did not meet LENORE THOMAS again until July, 1937. He advised that he and his former wife, HELEN WINNER, were invited to stay for a few days over the July 4th weekend, 1937, at a residence rented by LENORE THOMAS and LENORE'S girlfriend, SALLY RINGE at Accokeek, Maryland. DE SOLA said that he drove down to Accokeek, Maryland, with his former wife, HELEN WINNER, and on that occasion he met SALLY RINGE. DE SOLA said that he subsequently learned that SALLY RINGE

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and LENORE THOMAS lived together as lesbians.

DE SOLA advised that when he reached Accokeek, Maryland, he recalls that LENORE THOMAS mentioned to him and HELEN WINNER that she, LENORE THOMAS, had reported to the book store in Washington, D.C., but was not contacted by the Party for quite a while. DE SOLA said that he remembers that LENORE THOMAS at that time thought the Party was a little ineffective in its methods since it took a few months to contact her after she had reported to this book store. DE SOLA further advised that he recalled that HELEN WINNER told LENORE THOMAS that possibly the Party had been checking on her to determine if she was trustworthy.

RALPH DE SOLA said that about this time, July, 1937, both he and his former wife, HELEN WINNER, were a little dissatisfied with the Communist Party and were contemplating leaving the Party. However, he said that both he and HELEN WINNER had agreed not to discuss this in the open while at Accokeek, Maryland. He said, however, that he remembers he became engaged in a discussion with some person down there when he indicated that he did not like the fact that as a Party member he objected to instruction; was called a Trotskyite; and was looked on with disfavor. He said he gave no indication to anyone down there that he was contemplating leaving the party. He advised that he did not know whether SALLY RINGE had ever been a member of the Communist Party or not, but said he assumed that LENORE THOMAS was a member of the Communist Party from the information appearing above in regard to LENORE'S contacts with Party headquarters. He said, however, that from conversations had with SALLY RINGE by him, he had the impression that SALLY RINGE was at least a Communist sympathizer.

DE SOLA said that while at this residence of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at Accokeek, Maryland, which he described as a large farm or almost an estate on a hill overlooking the Potomac River, SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS had asked him to participate in a badminton game with them. This was on July 4, 1937, in the forenoon or early afternoon. DE SOLA said he had gone to the badminton courts, which were set up on a so called volley ball court and which was located a little away from the main house. While at this badminton court, SALLY RINGE, LENORE THOMAS, and HELEN WINNER were present, but HELEN WINNER was sitting on the sidelines and may or may not have heard the conversation which took place. He said that while there, either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS chided him saying that he was going about his work for the Communist Party in the wrong way.

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"like a bull in a China shop". Either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS, then told him that there was a man coming down from Washington, D.C. in a little while and that the man had the same political belief as did he. RALPH said that he assumed from this conversation that this man was also a Communist Party member, since RALPH DE SOLA was known to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS as a member of the Communist Party.

Further, on that occasion either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS told DE SOLA that this man coming down from Washington, D.C. was also an amateur ornithologist. DE SOLA said that he, himself, was known as an ornithologist. Then, either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS further told RALPH DE SOLA that this man was getting ahead in Washington, D.C. and was going about things in a smoother and more effective way "for the Party".

Shortly thereafter, DE SOLA said a man and woman drove up in a car and in the presence of HELEN WINNER, SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS introduced this man and woman as ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. DE SOLA said that at the time of the introduction either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS told RALPH that ALGER HISS was the amateur ornithologist that they had mentioned to him before.

RALPH DE SOLA said that he is definitely certain that this man's name was ALGER HISS. He advised that it was an odd name and he had not heard of this person before and since the name sounded so odd to him, he assumed that this was the man's Party name. He said, accordingly, because it was a name odd to him he has never forgotten the name.

DE SOLA identified photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS as being definitely the persons he had met on this occasion at Accokeek, Maryland.

DE SOLA said that he remembers having a discussion with ALGER HISS for about three hours that afternoon, but that during this discussion he did not bring up any political matters as he was waiting for HISS to mention same first. Further, he said that he found that ALGER HISS had an extraordinary knowledge of ornithology for one who had only an amateur interest in the subject. He said that his discussion of about three hours with HISS was almost exclusively in regard to natural history and ornithology.

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DE SOLA said that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS left early that evening apparently to drive back to Washington, D.C. from Accokeek, Maryland, in a car. He further said that this was the only occasion on which he had met ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

DE SOLA advised that over that weekend there were present at this party at Accokeek, Maryland, JACOB BAKER, whom DE SOLA advised was Deputy Administrator to Harry Hopkins, WPA, and a couple named WITT, whose first names DE SOLA could not recall. However, he advised that he does remember that Mr. WITT was at that time in the National Labor Relations Board of the Department of Labor and related that the man named WITT was about six feet in height, had red hair almost orange colored, and that this hair was very kinky. He advised that there were many other people present at this party, but at the present time he cannot recall their names.

DE SOLA said that he has never forgotten his discussion on ornithology with ALGER HISS or the statement made by either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS in regard to HISS, since SALLY and LENORE were upbraiding him at that time regarding his work for the Party.

DE SOLA also advised that present at this party was a man whose name DE SOLA does not recall, but he recalled that there had been an article in "Life" Magazine shortly before July 4, 1937, regarding this man as he had invented a multi-lens aerial camera. DE SOLA said that the inventor of this camera was the "lion of the hour" at this party.

In this regard, a check made by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT of "Life" Magazine for the year 1937 reflected that the issue of June 14, 1937, of "Life" Magazine on page 36 carries an article entitled, "Nine Lens Camera Takes Best Washington Air View". This article relates that the picture was taken by the United States Coast Geodetic Survey from a plane equipped with the new Fairchild aerial camera and mentions that this camera was invented by Lieutenant O. S. READING of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. This name was mentioned to RALPH DE SOLA, but he said that he cannot recall the name O. S. ~~READING~~.

A photograph of NATHAN WITT was shown to RALPH DE SOLA but he said that this photograph does not resemble the person he met at Accokeek, whom DE SOLA remembers as bearing the last name WITT.

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RALPH DE SOLA said that it was common knowledge that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together as lesbians at Accokeek, Maryland, but he said that LENORE THOMAS in about 1942 married a BOB STRAUS, former Chief Information Officer at the OEM, Washington, D.C.

RALPH DE SOLA said that his former wife, HELEN WINNER, may have heard the conversation held between him, SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS on that occasion at Accokeek, since she was present at the badminton court; however, he is not certain that HELEN WINNER overheard this conversation. He advised that HELEN WINNER would know of the Communist Party membership of LENORE THOMAS and would also know a good deal about SALLY RINGE.

DE SOLA said that although HELEN WINNER dropped membership in the Communist Party about the same time he did, she has always been reluctant to furnish information to the authorities on Communist Party matters. He said that he personally believes that HELEN WINNER has no sympathies for Communism at the present time, but advised that he believes HELEN WINNER is reluctant to furnish information for two reasons. He said the first reason is that he, RALPH DE SOLA, has been required to testify on many occasions before committees investigating Communism and has received publicity in the newspapers, which has not assisted him in any way since it has identified him as a former Communist Party member. He said that HELEN WINNER in the past expressed the fear to him that the Communist Party would attempt to "smear" her if she testified in regard to Party activities.

DE SOLA said that he gathered the impression from his former wife, HELEN WINNER, that there was some sex angle in her past life that the Party knew about and that she was afraid this might be publicized if she furnished any information to the authorities in regard to Communist Party activities. He said that HELEN WINNER was at one time a writer for the "Daily Worker" prior to her marriage to him.

HELEN WINNER also known as HELEN DE SOLA, residing at 43 West 93rd Street, New York City, and employed at the Child Study Association, 132 East 74th Street, New York City, and also as receptionist for Dr. GEORGE LANTON, 41 West 82nd Street, New York City, advised that she had joined the Communist Party, in a interview by SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and JAMES T. NEAGLE.

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HELEN WINNER stated that in about 1931, she was in a circle or study group and that this study group received lectures in various people's homes from a lecturer with the Workers School in New York named HARRY MERTEL. HELEN WINNER said that she had met SALLY RINGE at some social gathering and invited SALLY RINGE to join this study class. This study class was attended by HELEN WINNER, SALLY RINGE and a person known as Mrs. ELIZABETH DE WARD, and a relative of De WARD'S named ROBERT HALPERIN. HELEN WINNER advised that ROBERT HALPERIN was connected in some manner with Soviet banking at that time. In 1931 or early 1932, HELEN WINNER joined the Communist Party and was sponsored by HARRY MERTEL and a person named WILLIAM PATTERSON. HELEN WINNER said that she does not know anything about these two sponsors since she joined the Communist Party.

SALLY RINGE then attended the study classes with HELEN WINNER and through SALLY RINGE, HELEN WINNER met LENORE THOMAS. HELEN said that she had attended a social party given for members of the staff of the "Daily Worker" at the home of SALLY RINGE, which was an apartment located on about 17th Street, New York City, past Stuyvesant Park. On this occasion, LENORE THOMAS came to the party and introduced herself to HELEN as a friend of SALLY. This was during the year 1934, when HELEN WINNER was working on the staff of the "Daily Worker". HELEN WINNER said that she was employed as a writer and later as the feature editor on culture with the "Daily Worker" from 1933 to the Fall of 1935.

According to HELEN WINNER, shortly before SALLY RINGE went to Washington, D.C. to work she, HELEN WINNER, propagandized both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS to join the Communist Party. She said that she urged them on several occasions to join the Party and then both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS came to her and asked her to sign their applications as sponsor for membership in the Communist Party. HELEN WINNER said that she signed the applications of both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS for membership in the Communist Party and this was shortly before SALLY RINGE went to work in Washington.

HELEN WINNER could not say definitely that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were Communist Party members since she does not recall ever seeing any other papers which would show these two persons were members of the Party, beyond their application for membership.

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She advised that she does not recall SALLY or LENORE coming to visit her in New York City after they went to Washington, D.C. and the last time she saw them was when she went to Washington, D.C. shortly after she quit the "Daily Worker" in 1935. At that time, she said that she had gone to Washington, D.C. to try to secure a position and while there looked up SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. She advised she had stayed at their place at Accokeek, Maryland for at least three days. She said that during this visit she recalls that JACOB BAKER, former Deputy Administrator to Harry Hopkins, drove her down to Accokeek, and BAKER stayed overnight. She said that she recalled a sick sister of SALLY RINGE residing there at the time and she recalled that HOLGER CANILL, who was with the WPA at that time, was also present at Accokeek.

She advised that she did not see LENORE THOMAS or SALLY RINGE again until July 4, 1937, when she went to Accokeek with her former husband, RALPH DE SOLA. She advised that she recalled staying at Accokeek for several days over July 4, 1937 and also recalled that there were quite a few other persons present. She said that she could not remember the names of anyone who was there except RALPH DE SOLA, SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

HELEN WINNER said that she never met ALGER or PRISCILIA HISS to the best of her recollection, but advised that it is possible that she may have met them at Accokeek; however, she does not recall them.

HELEN WINNER insisted on this interview and other interviews that she has a very bad memory. She related that she cannot recall anything that occurred at this party at Accokeek whatsoever, except that she does recall being around a badminton court at Accokeek with RALPH DE SOLA, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at sometime while she was at Accokeek. Further, she said that she may have heard a conversation while at this badminton court, but she cannot recall same as she cannot recall anything that happened at this party at Accokeek.

HELEN WINNER said that she was not feeling well while she was at Accokeek and this might be the reason why she cannot recall the identity of the persons who were there or what occurred there.

She said that after she returned from Accokeek, LENORE THOMAS came to see her about the end of the summer and spent a few days with her at her residence on Island Park, located on Long Island in New York. She said that on this occasion, LENORE THOMAS went rowing

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with her and that is all she remembers of LENORE'S visit on this occasion.

MRS She advised that she had not seen SALLY RINGE again until 1945. At that time, SALLY RINGE was married and told HELEN that her husband was JONATHAN GOLDMARK. HELEN WINNER said that in 1945, SALLY RINGE had gotten in touch with her through JACOB BAKER and wanted her to help to assist a friend of SALLY in publishing and selling a book on psychoanalysis. HELEN WINNER said this woman was Mrs. ALICE BREGMAN of White Plains, New York, and advised that she had tried to assist Mrs. BREGMAN in selling this book and that this was her last contact with SALLY RINGE.

MRS She said she recalls receiving a letter about 1942 from LENORE THOMAS announcing LENORE'S marriage to a BOB STRAUS. She said that she has not seen LENORE since 1937. HELEN WINNER said that she does not recall ever bringing LENORE THOMAS to Party headquarters in New York City, but advises that it is possible that she may have done so; however, she said that she cannot remember LENORE THOMAS visiting her in New York City after LENORE THOMAS went to Washington, D.C. She said that it is possible that LENORE THOMAS may have visited her but she cannot remember same at the present time.

HELEN WINNER said that she is well acquainted with JOHN DAVIS and had in fact stayed at the home of JOHN DAVIS, a negro, who was head of the Negro National Council when she was in Washington, D.C. after leaving the "Daily Worker". However, she said that she could recall no connection between JOHN DAVIS and LENORE THOMAS, except that she recalls some mention made by DAVIS to HELEN WINNER about LENORE THOMAS on one occasion in Washington, D.C. She could not recall what that conversation was.

RALPH DE SOLA advised that his former wife, HELEN WINNER, had apparently been attached to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS inasmuch as she had requested him to sign a paper prior to their trip to Accokeek in July, 1937, that in the event of common catastrophe to HELEN WINNER and RALPH DE SOLA, their twin children would be raised by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

HELEN WINNER was asked about this and she advised that she had requested RALPH DE SOLA to sign such a paper and she had done this because both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were close friends

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of hers and persons whom she thought had enough money to raise her children.

On this subsequent interview, HELEN WINNER said that she did recall in regard to a book shop in Washington, D.C. that LENORE THOMAS had mentioned such a book shop to HELEN WINNER. She said that the mention of this "book shop" had "rung a bell" in her memory and that she now recalls that LENORE THOMAS had mentioned something to her about being inactive in the Party and that this something had to do with a book store in Washington, D.C. HELEN WINNER said that she cannot recall the circumstances under which this was mentioned to her by LENORE THOMAS or when, but advised that it may have been on her first visit to Accokeek, Maryland, around the end of 1935. HELEN WINNER said that she cannot recall ever bringing LENORE THOMAS to party headquarters, but said that it was possible that she had done so, but just cannot remember at the present time..

HELEN WINNER said that SALLY RINGE'S real name was IRMA RINGE, but she had been known by the nick name SALLY and was usually referred to as SALLY. She advised that SALLY RINGE as Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK is residing on a ranch somewhere in the West and had moved there from White Plains, New York, in 1945.

HELEN WINNER said that she, herself, had been employed on the "Daily Worker" under the name HELEN SHERIDAN, but that she had been known to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS as HELEN WINNER.

JACOB BAKER, President of Econometric Institute, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and FRANCIS J. GALLANT.

JACOB BAKER said that he had been Deputy Administrator to Harry Hopkins in the WPA about 1935 and had while there been acquainted with SALLY RINGE. He said that this person's real name is IRMA RINGE and she had married JONATHAN GOLDMARK in about 1942. JONATHAN GOLDMARK'S residence at the time was 66 Quinbey Avenue, White Plains, New York. He said that SALLY was presently on a ranch somewhere in the West, residing there with her husband, JONATHAN GOLDMARK and having moved there from White Plains, New York, in 1945.

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JACOB BAKER further advised that SALLY RINGE had resided at a farm in Accokeek, Maryland, together with a girl named LENORE THOMAS. He advised that he had visited SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, several times from about 1935 to 1940.

He advised that SALLY RINGE had a sister named ALICE RINGE, who was an invalid and who resided at Accokeek, and another sister, HELEN, who he said was employed by the government. He said that he believed HELEN was employed by the Social Security Board in Washington, D.C. in 1935 or 1936.

He related that LENORE THOMAS was married about 1941 to ROBERT STRAUS, a brother of MICHAEL STRAUS, whom BAKER advises is Director of Reclamation in the Department of Interior, United States Government. JACOB BAKER said LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE rented a farm house in Accokeek, Maryland, from people named Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON, who also had a residence nearby in Accokeek. He advised that Mr. FERGUSON was in the Geological Survey of the Interior Department, United States Government. He said that these two girls had quite a few visitors at Accokeek while they were residing there.

JACOB BAKER advised that SALLY RINGE for five years prior to going to Washington, D.C. was the mistress of a man named HERBERT HEERING, whom BAKER advised was at that time director for the League of Industrial Democracy at New York City. BAKER said that he has the impression that SALLY RINGE also worked for HERBERT HEERING with this league and he advised that HEERING left SALLY RINGE and that SALLY thereafter turned to lesbianism.

BAKER said also that LENORE THOMAS had been married but that that marriage failed and thereafter LENORE THOMAS lived together with SALLY RINGE as lesbians. He advised that he recalls that SALLY RINGE was very bitter toward LENORE because LENORE married BOB STRAUS and left SALLY and thereafter SALLY RINGE married JONATHAN GOLDMARK.

According to JACOB BAKER, SALLY RINGE was acquainted with HAROLD and CATHERINE KELLOCK and he advised that it was they that arranged with Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON for the renting of this farm at Accokeek, Maryland to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. He advised that HAROLD KELLOCK was press relations man in the 1920's for the Soviet government and then held a similar position at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C. for a short while after the Soviet government instituted

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its embassy there when Soviet Russia was recognized by the United States. He said that HAROLD KELLOCK was released from his position as press relations man by the Russian Embassy and HAROLD KELLOCK seemed very bitter in regard to this. BAKER said that HAROLD KELLOCK had told him that he, KELLOCK, was not a Communist Party member, but BAKER said that he cannot understand the Soviet government giving such a position to one who is not an open or secret Communist Party member.

BAKER further said that CATHERINE KELLOCK was acquainted with HAROLD WARE and also with JESSICA SMITH, WARE'S former wife, who BAKER said is presently married to JOHN ABT. According to BAKER, CATHERINE KELLOCK met JESSICA SMITH and he believes HAROLD WARE in Russia in the early 1920's when CATHERINE KELLOCK and JESSICA SMITH went to Russia in connection with work for the American Friends Service. He said that he has the impression that CATHERINE KELLOCK had told him that HAROLD WARE and JESSICA SMITH introduced her to her present husband, HAROLD KELLOCK.

JACOB BAKER said that the Accokeek residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS was a meeting place of "radicals", but advised that he cannot say whether SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS were or were not Communist Party members. He advised that REXFORD TUGWELL, whom BAKER advises was a former prominent "New Dealer", was a frequent visitor to SALLY and LENORE at Accokeek. He advised that most of the visitors to SALLY and LENORE also visited the FERGUSONS at Accokeek.

JACOB BAKER said that he recalled that HELEN WINNER, the ex-wife of RALPH DE SOLA, came to Washington, D.C. in the Spring or Winter of 1937, and told BAKER that she wanted to see SALLY RINGE but did not know where to locate her. BAKER said that he then drove HELEN WINNER in his automobile to Accokeek, Maryland, and that he remained at this residence overnight, while HELEN WINNER, who BAKER believes was then a Communist Party member, remained several days.

BAKER said that he cannot recall being at Accokeek over July 4, 1937 or at any time when both RALPH DE SOLA and HELEN WINNER were there. He advised that he also cannot recall meeting ALGER HISS at Accokeek or anywhere else. BAKER said that he "will not rule out the fact" that he, BAKER, may have been there at that time or that any of the above including ALGER HISS may have been at Accokeek when BAKER was there or that he may have met HISS at Accokeek.

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JACOB BAKER advised, however, that he cannot presently recall that he did meet ALGER HISS at Accokeek, Maryland, or that he was there on July 4, 1937 when RALPH DE SOLA and HELEN WINNER were present.

JACOB BAKER was asked about other persons whose names have appeared in this case and he advised that he cannot recall any others presently at Accokeek, Maryland, while he was there. He believes that CHARLES KRAHEK is the name of a "pansy" who was practically always at SALLY and LENORE'S for three years.

JACOB BAKER said that he cannot recall anything about the person described by RALPH DE SOLA as the inventor of a multi-lens camera being at Accokeek, but advised that he does recall that CHARLES COLLIER and his wife, NINA PERERA COLLIER, were well acquainted with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS and visited often at Accokeek. BAKER related that NINA PERERA COLLIER had a job that was in parallel to that of SALLY RINGE'S in the WPA in Washington, D.C. in about 1936, and accordingly, was very friendly with SALLY RINGE.

BAKER stated that he recalls that CHARLES COLLIER had mentioned to him that COLLIER had invented some aerial camera and had received royalties from Fairchild Aviation for the use of this camera during the war. BAKER said, however, that he does not recall that COLLIER ever received any write-up in "Life" Magazine or any other magazine regarding this camera.

JACOB BAKER stated further that MARGARET VALLANT, a present resident of the Hotel Chelsea, New York City, had lived at Accokeek, Maryland for about one year with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. BAKER said that he had always believed that MARGARET VALLANT was a Communist Party member and believes that she is still one. The indices of the New York Office reflected no information regarding MARGARET VALLANT.

JACOB BAKER said that HELEN WINNER was a very close friend of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. He advised that he has known HELEN WINNER for many years and that she had worked for him at the Vanguard Press, New York City. HELEN WINNER was a member of the Communist Party and had written for the "Daily Worker". He advised further that HELEN WINNER had been in charge of a publication known as "Red Pen", which he said was a Communist publication distributed among employees of the Writers Project of the WPA in the City of New York, while HELEN WINNER

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had worked for the WPA, New York, during the end of 1935 and the early part of 1936. He said further that HELEN WINNER was reported also to be a lesbian and he advised that while he had been at Accokeek, Maryland, he had noticed that SALLY RINGE was very jealous of the attention that HELEN WINNER paid to LENORE THOMAS.

Since RALPH DE SOLA said that ALGER HISS was introduced to him at Accokeek as an ornithologist, JACOB BAKER was asked if he ever met anyone at Accokeek who was an amateur ornithologist. BAKER said that he recalled that Mrs. FERGUSON was interested in ornithology and advised that this is the only person he recalls of at Accokeek who had such an interest. However, he volunteered the information that he had heard from Representative NIXON that ALGER HISS was an amateur ornithologist. He advised that if HISS had visited at Accokeek, he probably would have conversed with Mrs. FERGUSON on ornithology.

MARGARET VALLANT residing at the Hotel Chelsea, New York City, stated that she had been employed with the Re-Settlement Administration in Washington, D.C. from January 7, 1936 until August 15, 1939. While so employed, she became acquainted with LENORE THOMAS, who was a sculptress doing work at home for the Re-Settlement Administration and also with SALLY RINGE, who was employed at the WPA working under the supervision of JACOB BAKER.

MARGARET VALLANT said that her own correct name is MARGARET VALLANT BRAHAN and that she had been born under this name at Como, Mississippi, on February 22, 1901. She said that she had subsequently married EDWIN HISS, but that he died many years ago and that since his death, she has been known only as MARGARET VALLANT. She advised that she had her name legally changed to MARGARET VALLANT at Memphis, Tennessee many years ago, although she cannot recall the exact date.

MARGARET VALLANT said that she had resided at Accokeek, Maryland, at the farm known as "Longview", which was rented by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. She said that she resided there from early 1937 to early 1938, but that during this time she was engaged in road work for the Re-Settlement Administration and accordingly, would only be there for a few days at a time and then away for several weeks.

She advised that SALLY RINGE'S true name was IRMA RINGE, but that SALLY is now married and is known as Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK.

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She further advised that LENORE THOMAS is now married to ROBERT STRAUS' and that LENORE resides at another residence at Accokeek, Maryland.

During the time MARGARET VALLANT resided at Accokeek, she recalls that in addition to SALLY and LENORE, there were also residing there the sister of SALLY RINGE named ALICE RINGE, who suffered from sleeping sickness, and another person named CHARLES WAGNER. She said that CHARLES WAGNER at that time was employed with the Housing Administration in Washington, D.C. and that he came to live at Longview, Accokeek in early 1937. Shortly thereafter, MARGARET VALLANT commenced residence there. She further added that CHARLES WAGNER continued to reside there until he went into the United States Army in about 1941.

In regard to CHARLES WAGNER, MARGARET VALLANT said that CHARLES WAGNER did photographic work as an amateur photographer and that the bathroom on the first floor of "Longview" at Accokeek was reserved for WAGNER'S use as a dark room in developing his photographic equipment.

MARGARET VALLANT said that she cannot recall being in attendance at any party at Accokeek on July 4, 1937, and doubts that she was there at that time. She said that she believed that she was away over July 4, 1937 on work for the Re-Settlement Administration. She said that she cannot recall ALGER HISS being a visitor at Accokeek and cannot recall LENORE THOMAS or SALLY RINGE ever mentioning any acquaintance with ALGER HISS. She further advised that she has never met HELEN WINNER or RALPH DE SOLA.

MARGARET VALLANT said that neither SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS had ever told her that they were members of the Communist Party; however, she said that she had the impression that they may have been members of the Communist Party since whenever any matter of public interest was discussed, when she questioned them, both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS always took the particular view that was espoused by the Communist Party. She said that they seemed to follow the Communist Party in every line of discussion. She advised that to a lesser extent, CHARLES WAGNER gave the same impression in that she did not know whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party, but he seemed to her in their discussions to follow the Communist Party, although not to such an extent as did SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS.

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MARGARET VALLANT said that she had no knowledge of any activities in behalf of the Communist Party carried on by any person at "Longview", Accokeek, Maryland and further, she had no knowledge of any espionage activities there or any where else. She said that she did know that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were associated with the Washington Book Shop because they told her this and further, they invited her to sing at a meeting or social held at the Washington Book Shop near the Tally-Ho Restaurant in Washington, D.C., while she was residing at Accokeek, Maryland. MARGARET VALLANT said that she went to this meeting or social gathering at the Washington Book Shop during 1937, she believes, with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS and did sing at this meeting.

MARGARET VALLANT said that she, herself, has never been a member of the Communist Party and advised that she had never belonged to any association or organization other than the UFWA, of which she said she was a member of for a short time while in Washington, D.C. She said that she had been asked on one occasion by a man named LOU BLOCK, who was a fellow employee at NYA, about 1940 or 1941 to join the Communist Party and that BLOCK had indicated to her that he was a member. She said that she had refused to join the Party and reported this incident to her immediate superior; Aubrey WILLIAMS, at NYA whereupon BLOCK was dismissed from the NYA. She advised that BLOCK is presently also a resident of Hotel Chelsea.

She said that on at least three occasions, she has met CHARLES KRAMER and his wife at the residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, during the period when she was also residing there. MARGARET VALLANT identified a photograph of CHARLES KRAMER as the person whom she had met at Accokeek, Maryland.

She further advised that she knew that HELEN FULLER, whom she says was formerly with the NYA but was recently with the "New Republic", was an acquaintance of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS and she believes that HELEN FULLER visited at Accokeek.

She advised that she recalled that DILLARD LASSETER, who was Deputy Administrator of NYA in Washington, D.C. about 1940-1941, told her that HELEN FULLER had been dismissed from the NYA because she was a Communist.

MARGARET VALLANT said that she, herself, was acquainted with LEE PRESSMAN in Washington, D.C., but does not know whether LEE PRESSMAN was or was not acquainted with SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS.

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She advised that she had met LEE PRESSMAN through REXFORD TUGWELL and recalls that she introduced HARRY ~~W.~~ MITCHELL to LEE PRESSMAN when PRESSMAN was legal counsel for the CIO. She made this introduction of MITCHELL to PRESSMAN because she thought MITCHELL'S union could be joined with the CIO. She said that MITCHELL said that the CIO had too many Communists in it and that he would not care to join the CIO unless some of the Communists were removed from the CIO. In MITCHELL'S presence, MARGARET VALIANT told LEE PRESSMAN, MITCHELL would join the CIO with this union if some of the Communists were removed, but she said that PRESSMAN made no comment whatsoever.

She advised that after seeing LEE PRESSMAN'S activities in behalf of the National Youth Congress in 1939-1940 in Washington, D.C., she considered PRESSMAN to be a Communist since the National Youth Congress followed the Party line at the convention held that year and PRESSMAN seemed to be a very active figure in promoting this congress and in running same.

MARGARET VALIANT said also that she had met NATHAN GREGORY ~~SILVERMASTER~~ and had been invited by a person whose name she cannot recall to sing and play the guitar at SILVERMASTER'S home on one occasion.

She said further that she had met HANS ~~WISLER~~ on one occasion at the home of CHARLES ~~SEEGER~~, presently of the Pan-American Union, when CHARLES SEEGER lived in New York City about 1935, but that this occasion had also been a musical get together.

MARGARET VALIANT said that these were the only persons she had met whom she thought have been connected with Communist activities and that that this belief came from what she had read in the newspapers. She said that she definitely had no information at all concerning any espionage matters.

Investigation by the Seattle Office reflects that SALLY RINGE, also known as IRMA RINGE and Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, is presently residing on Double J Ranch, seventeen miles south of Okanogan, Washington, and the Seattle Office has been requested to interview SALLY RINGE.

The Baltimore Office has been requested to interview LENORE THOMAS, now known as Mrs. ROBERT ~~STRAUSS~~. Interviews of persons

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who have been acquainted with either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS have been requested of offices wherein these persons reside.

It is noted that on a list of members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D.C., forwarded to the Bureau in 1944 presumably by the ex-wife of VICTOR PERLO, there appears the name, "IRMA RINGE (NYA - or was)". Immediately following this on this list appears the name "LENORE STRAUS (Wife of BOB STRAUS)". It is noted that this list contains the names of many other people including, NATHANIEL WITT, CHARLES KRAMER and wife, and HELEN FULLER. Further, this list contains the name of GEORGE SILVERMAN.

In regard to SILVERMAN, it is noted that JACOB BAKER and MARGARET VALIANT both advised that IRMA or SALLY RINGE had a sister named HELEN RINGE, who worked in Washington, D.C. allegedly for Social Security, and investigation by the agents of the Washington Field Office reflected that during 1946, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN visited frequently at the apartment of HELEN H. RINGE, 2000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Apartment 702, Washington, D.C. On at least one of these occasions, SILVERMAN stopped and purchased flowers and brought them to HELEN RINGE and on other occasions SILVERMAN took HELEN to lunch. As of December, 1936, this HELEN RINGE was employed by the Washington Security Board and from 1939 to 1942, she was employed by the Bureau of Employment Security, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. Apparently, this HELEN RINGE mentioned above is the sister of IRMA or SALLY RINGE.

A confidential informant of the Washington Field Office has advised agents of that office that in July, 1945, Sally GOLDMARK of 66 Quinby Avenue, White Plains, New York, inquired of VICTOR PERLO as to the whereabouts of CHARLES KRAMER. At that time GOLDMARK was working for the New York City Health Department.

Another confidential informant of the Washington Field Office in May, 1946 advised agents of that office that CHARLES KRAMER had drawn a check to JONATHAN GOLDMARK in the amount of \$15.00 on March 4, 1946. JONATHAN GOLDMARK is the husband of SALLY or IRMA RINGE.

A confidential informant of the Washington Field Office has advised that PRISCILLA HISS in a conversation with a woman, whom this informant knew only as LOLA (possibly this may be LOLA HORTON, close friend of PRISCILLA HISS) made mention of LENORE STRAUS indicating that PRISCILLA

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HISS knew LENORE STRAUS. This conversation took place in March, 1946. This informant had no further information identifying LENORE STRAUS.

It is noted that the name LENORE THOMAS, Accokeek, Maryland, appears on a list of members in the American Artists Congress in 1941.

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York made by SE RALPH G. MURDY disclosed no information on LENORE THOMAS, also known as LENORE STRAUS and Mrs. ROBERT STRAUS and these records disclosed no information that could be identified with the name SALLY RINGE, also known as IREA RINGE, Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK or SALLY GOLDMARK.

On interview by Special-Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and WILLIAM CRICKIS, VICTOR PERLO, 47-37 190th Street, Flushing, Long Island, was asked if he knew SALLY RINGE, also known as SALLY GOLDMARK, and also if he knew LENORE THOMAS, also known as LENORE STRAUS and also was asked if he, PERLO, had ever been to any farm or residence at Accokeek, Maryland. PERLO answered each of these questions with the same answer "no comment".

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INTERVIEWS: JOHN KNOX JESSUP
FRANCIS B. SAYRE

In the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated February 8, 1949 it is reflected that JEROME FRANK in his interview stated that he remembered JOHN KNOX JESSUP, Chairman of the Board of Editors for "Fortune" magazine having at one time mentioned to him that there were rumors circulating to the effect that ALGER HISS had Communist affiliations.

On March 2, 1949 Mr. JESSUP was interviewed in the office of "Fortune" magazine in the Empire State Building, New York City. When asked whether or not he had any information concerning ALGER HISS which might be of interest to SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN who interviewed him, Mr. JESSUP stated that years ago, sometime around 1938, CHAMBERS had been in contact with HERBERT SOLOW, one of the editors of "Fortune" magazine, to whom he had disclosed a considerable portion of the information which has recently been brought out against ALGER HISS by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mr. JESSUP pointed out that his entire knowledge of ALGER HISS and his Communist tendencies or affiliations was obtained from either HERBERT SOLOW or in discussions among the editors of "Fortune" magazine of the information given to them either individually or collectively by Mr. SOLOW. He emphasized the fact that he had no independent knowledge of ALGER HISS' Communist affiliations or sympathies. He also stated that he had no independent knowledge of any other aspects of this case other than what he had learned from Mr. SOLOW.

In this regard it should be noted that HERBERT SOLOW was interviewed by agents of the New York Office, the results of which are set out in this report.

Gertrude

On February 25, 1949 GERTRUDE SAMUELS, not SAMUELSON as has been previously reported, Secretary to JEROME FRANK when he was Chief Counsel for the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, was interviewed in her office in the New York "Times" Building, 229 East 43rd Street, New York City, by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN. Miss SAMUELS, since having been employed by Justice FRANK, had been married and divorced from FRED R. OPPENHEIMER and has resumed her maiden name of GERTRUDE SAMUELS. She resides at 3555 73rd Avenue, Jackson Heights, telephone Havermeyer 4-5113. She is employed as a feature writer on children's affairs for the New York "Times" newspaper.

Miss SAMUELS related that she was employed with the AAA as Mr. FRANK'S Secretary from approximately 1933 to 1935. She could not recall the exact months in which she began and ceased this employment, but did

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remember that her severance had been prior to the shake-up in the AAA and JEROME FRANK'S resignation from that Administration. She had gone, after leaving the AAA, to Chicago where she had been employed for a short while before returning to Washington with the Resettlement Administration, for whom she worked during 1936.

She remembered, quite readily, ALGER HISS, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, FRANK SHEA, and ABE FORTAS. These names stood out in her mind, and she admitted she has followed their careers since she and they had left the government. She admitted, however, that while acting as FRANK'S secretary she could not class herself as having been an intimate of theirs and her relations with them had been restricted to the relation existing between the lawyers and JEROME FRANK'S secretary, i.e., it was purely a business relationship. She could recall but few instances in which she had had outside contact with any of the above attorneys, and believed that these contacts were restricted to having cocktails in some nearby restaurant or hotel to the AAA Building. After work cocktails with the lawyers would be the result of get-togethers when they had worked late at the office.

She admitted that she knew none of these men intimately and had not had any of their confidences exposed to her. To a question, she answered that at no time had it come to her attention that ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT or JOHN ABT were Communists, had Communist affiliations, or that any of them, and specifically ALGER HISS, had been engaged in espionage activities. She stated that she could understand that PRESSMAN, WITT and ABT could have had Communist affiliations, particularly PRESSMAN, in view of the way in which he has followed the Party line in recent years.

She stated that she had only seen ALGER HISS once since she had left the government in 1936, and that was at the Polish Embassy in 1946, at which time he had given a speech on child welfare on behalf of the United Nations which she had covered for the New York "Times". She had not seen him since and had never at any time received communications from him. With respect to her contact with ALGER HISS at the Polish Embassy, she related that the discussions she had with him were restricted to the problems of world children and had not touched any other field.

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She repeated that the recent disclosures came as a great surprise to her as she had considered ALGER a kind, generous, lovable "guy", who was one of the hardest workers in the A.A. She mentioned that she is earnestly awaiting the trial to determine just what his defense is, and she believes that he is innocent, but is reserving decision until she hears his defense in court.

On February 25, 1949 FRANCIS B. SAYRE was interviewed in his office in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, by SAS FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. On February 14th Mr. SAYRE had called SA SULLIVAN to advise that on Saturday, February 12th, ALGER HISS and his attorney Mr. McLEAN had called on him at his office and had gone over some of the documents in instant case, and he wanted to so-advise agent in conformity with his promise to keep him aware of any such developments.

It was determined from Mr. SAYRE that ALGER HISS had contacted Mr. PHILLIP JESSUP of the United Nations, to whom he had stated that he felt badly about the fact that he had not been in contact with Mr. SAYRE since the recent public disclosures of his activities. Mr. JESSUP had informed Mr. SAYRE of ALGER'S statement and inquired of Mr. SAYRE whether he would care to see ALGER as ALGER evidently desired such a meeting. Mr. SAYRE related that he had informed Mr. JESSUP that he would be glad to see ALGER, however, he wanted it understood that whatever ALGER said to him he, Mr. SAYRE, wanted to feel free to disclose this to the FBI or to whatever official body he might be called before. Subsequently thereto ALGER had called and made an appointment for Saturday, February 12th, when he came to Mr. SAYRE'S office accompanied by his attorney, Mr. McLEAN. Mr. SAYRE requested that the name of Mr. JESSUP be kept confidential as he does not desire to have him drawn into this matter.

Mr. SAYRE stated that ALGER HISS began to discuss the case and he and his attorney were particularly interested in going over the copies of the State Department documents which were in the possession of Mr. SAYRE. Mr. SAYRE pointed out that at the outset of this interview he again warned ALGER HISS that anything he might say Mr. SAYRE would feel free to repeat to the FBI or any other committee, and requested that Mr. McLEAN counsel Mr. HISS in this regard.

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With respect to the documents that they examined, Mr. SAYRE stated that as he recalled the examination, they were only concerned with the State Department records of the distribution of the documents. He stated that they did not read or make copies of any of the documents themselves, and he had the impression that they had copies of them. He could not recall seeing these copies in their possession, but either from the conversation or some other way, which he could not recall, he was sure that they had such copies.

Mr. McLEAN did copy, however; he pointed out, the State Department lists of the distribution of the State Department documents. He was asked whether anything of significance took place while McLEAN was examining the documents. Mr. SAYRE recalled that they were particularly interested in noting, and he was also, that a number of the documents which had allegedly been turned over to CHAMBERS by HISS and which had allegedly been removed from Mr. SAYRE'S office, were not shown on the distribution lists of the State Department as having been distributed to his, Mr. SAYRE'S, office. Mr. SAYRE then pointed out to agents that this situation had puzzled him and he felt that the documents which had not been distributed to his office must have been taken from another office. It should be noted at this time that when previously interviewed by interviewing agents it was not noted that Mr. SAYRE had among his papers instant distribution lists. It is not known at this time whether he had obtained them on his own initiative or at the request of HISS' attorney, or whether they had been supplied to him by the State Department. It was not deemed feasible to ask him where he had obtained them at this time, but such will be determined when he is next interviewed.

Mr. SAYRE again referred to, as he had in his previous interview, WADLEIGH as a possible suspect. He was not again questioned as to why he had suspected WADLEIGH as previous close questioning had revealed that he had no reason to suspect WADLEIGH as is set out in the report of his previous interview and had selected, as he claimed, WADLEIGH because WADLEIGH'S name had appeared in the newspapers as also being one of the suspects being questioned with regard to these documents. The constant interjection of WADLEIGH as a suspect by Mr. SAYRE, without any personal basis for it, indicated to agents that possibly either ALGER HISS or his attorneys, MARBURY or McLEAN, have arrived at the conclusion that someone else has pleaded guilty in instant case, probably WADLEIGH, as he has appeared frequently before the Grand Jury, and are preparing

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the groundwork to shove the blame on to WADLEIGH. It is possible that they, in their contacts with Mr. SAYRE, have impregnated him with this idea.

Mr. SAYRE noted that while HISS and McLEAN were looking over the four pencilled notations which had appeared on the documents and which are known as Q1 through Q4, ALGER HISS pointed out that Q1, which is the pencil notation beginning "M21 tel for Mary Martin, widower of Hugh Martin...", was not his handwriting and SAYRE used the term that he claimed it was a forgery. He pointed out to Mr. SAYRE that the contents of the pencil notation meant nothing to him, and that the names were likewise unfamiliar. Mr. SAYRE added at this time that he had had the same reaction that the contents of this note did not pertain to anything in their office and did not have any State Department significance. It appeared to him to be a personal note.

He was asked whether ALGER HISS admitted that the other handwriting notations were his. These are Q2 through Q4. Mr. SAYRE replied that ALGER had stated that these appeared to be his handwriting. When queried for his exact words as to whether he had stated "They appeared to be his handwriting" or whether he had said "They were his handwriting", Mr. SAYRE could not recall exactly, but believed that he had said "They appeared to be his handwriting". Mr. SAYRE hastily added with some conviction "I don't think Alger will deny that these are his, and I don't think they intend to do so when they come to trial".

He was again asked whether they had shown any particular interest in the documents themselves. He stated that they had not and had merely concentrated their attention on the distribution of the documents, making notes of some, and had discussed with him, as he had stated, the fact that a number of the documents which CHAMBERS stated HISS had turned over to him had not been listed as having been distributed to his, Mr. SAYRE'S, office.

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He did admit, however, that some of the documents which the list showed had not been distributed to him, would have been of interest to him and should have reached his office.

He stated that he had carefully questioned ALGER HISS concerning these documents and how they could have gotten into CHAMBERS possession, but HISS was at a loss to explain this. He did explain the handwriting notations in this fashion. HISS had pointed out to him that he made it a practice to synopsise long telegrams or documents in order that he could explain the contents to Mr. SAYRE when he brought them to his attention, thus negating the necessity for Mr. SAYRE to read such documents.

Throughout the interview, as in previous interviews, Mr. SAYRE would reaffirm his faith in ALGER, occasionally pointing out that he could not understand how it could be possible for him to have done this, and also not being able to understand that ALGER would do this to him. However, it should be noted that both in this interview and the previous interviews Mr. SAYRE, just as frequently during the interviews, would pointedly inquire whether or not the Bureau's investigation had definitely proven ALGER to have committed the acts. When carefully questioned along lines which would tend to affect his preconceptions, Mr. SAYRE would become visibly concerned and slightly upset. He would then mention that the particular point under discussion indicated that he, SAYRE, might have been compromised or had unwittingly or unknowingly been taken advantage of. When this would be driven home to him it would bring forth the inquiry as to just how much the Bureau has proven. When no comment would be made to this, he would quickly rebound from his previous position and again reaffirm his faith in ALGER, but would never give any factual reason which would concern itself with an aspect of the case to substantiate this affirmation, other than his abject faith in ALGER. One point which seemed to considerably bother Mr. SAYRE was whether or not the Bureau has been able to prove that the documents were typewritten on ALGER'S typewriter. At one time he stated that if this was proven it would certainly look bad for ALGER.

A good example of the vacillating position of Mr. SAYRE, referred to above, took place when he was queried concerning CLAUDE ALBERTA BUSS.

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With respect to CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, the report of SA LUDWIG W.R. OBERNDORF, dated February 2, 1949, at Washington, D.C. reflects that a "Dr. BOSS" might have been approached by WITCZAK to perform a Soviet espionage mission. "Dr. BOSS" was believed to be identical with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, whom WITCZAK allegedly visited when BUSS was Director of OWI in San Francisco in June 1945. BUSS had previously been Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippines on the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

Mr. SAYRE was questioned concerning who had been his Executive Assistants in the Philippines while he was High Commissioner. He stated that he had had LARRY SALSBERY, CABOT COVILLE, and CLAUDE BUSS. He was asked how these assignments were made. At first he stated that he personally chose BUSS, but continued questioning revealed that he had written to friends in the States inquiring for recommendations and that they had sent recommendations to him and from them he had chosen BUSS as being the best qualified. Further questioning brought forth the admission that the appointment had been made through the suggestion of ALGER HISS and also that ALGER HISS had previously recommended NOEL FIELD. At this point Mr. SAYRE volunteered that he had learned through the HCUA Hearings that NOEL FIELD was considered a well known Communist.

To questions put to him Mr. SAYRE replied he had found Mr. BUSS an able Executive Assistant and had only one complaint concerning his activities which he could recall, and that was that he had considered BUSS too intimate with President MANUEL QUEZON. BUSS did not have access to the codes, had never left the Island to his knowledge, had not been in contact with any foreign individuals who were suspected to SAYRE'S knowledge, and had not engaged in any activities which caused him to be suspicious of him at that time. With the last remark, he was asked to clarify it to which he related that after the bombing of Manila and the evacuation of SAYRE and the staff he had left BUSS in Manila in charge of the mission, and that BUSS was there when the Japanese successfully invaded and took over command of the Island. BUSS and other members of the mission were interned in a local hotel and questioned periodically. Subsequently BUSS alone was removed to Tokyo and interned in a hotel in that city where he was questioned further.

SAYRE had not been aware of this until after the war. A short time after the end of hostilities he had recommended BUSS for a government job, but had been cautioned against this by certain individuals in

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Washington who brought to his attention the fact that they were suspicious of BUSS because of his having been removed from the Island and questioned at such length in Tokyo. He, therefore, dropped the recommendation.

Agents had conducted the questioning of SAYRE with regard to BUSS without disclosing any reason for the inquiry. However, at the conclusion of it SAYRE inquired of agents whether or not BUSS was an espionage agent and whether we had "the goods on him". Agents pointed out to him that they were not in a position to disclose what information they had on BUSS, but were attempting to determine his relations with BUSS and what activities BUSS had engaged in in the Philippines. Mr. SAYRE then exclaimed "This certainly puts me in a bad light". He again mentioned the fact that NOEL FIELD, allegedly a known Communist had been recommended to him as well as BUSS, whom agents were now inquiring about. It was pointed out to Mr. SAYRE that this was true, but the purpose of the investigation by the FBI is to get all the facts, which unquestionably would eventually dispel such a supposition on his part, and if he was the victim of circumstances or a misplaced trust it would eventually be brought out.

At this point Mr. SAYRE stated that he would have liked to have seen the entire case against HISS tried rather than just the perjury angle, so that all the facts would be disclosed and the matter cleared up in its entirety.

In an attempt to determine whether there is any obligation flowing from Mr. SAYRE to ALGER HISS which might possibly be responsible for his extreme confidence in ALGER HISS' loyalty, Mr. SAYRE was asked to relate how he obtained the position of Chairman of the American Delegation to the Trusteeship Council of the U.N. and whether ALGER HISS had been responsible for his obtaining it. Mr. SAYRE answered that this was a difficult question; that he recalled that he had first discussed with ALGER HISS the possibility of obtaining a position with the Trusteeship Council. He had also gone to the President on another matter, at which time he asked him whether he had any objections to his name, being considered for a position on the Trusteeship Council. He had also made this same inquiry of Senators VANDENBURG and CONNOLLY as well as other Senators, and they later reassured him that they had none. He then received a call from BENJAMIN GERRIG of the State Department inquiring whether he was interested in a position with the Trusteeship Council. He said

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that he would be and thereafter he was offered the position. He was again asked whether, to his knowledge, ALGER HISS had been responsible for obtaining this position. He replied that it could have been possible that ALGER HISS was working behind the scenes, but he did not know of it to his knowledge.

Mr. SAYRE, in parting, stated that he was most anxious to cooperate with agents and that they should feel free to call on him at any time if he could be of assistance to them.

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Reference is made to the report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, dated at New York on February 8, 1949, in which is set out an interview with Judge JEROME FRANK, by SA John F. Sullivan, in which Judge FRANK had made the statement that a shrewd prosecuting attorney would not permit him to make a negative statement concerning his characterization of HISS, but would dig deeper into his opinion of HISS, at which time he would have to disclose something that would reflect unfavorably upon HISS' character. At that time Judge FRANK would not permit further inquiry into the basis for this statement, and brushed it off with the allegation that it had nothing to do with this particular case, and was merely a personal matter.

While being interviewed on another matter, this statement of Judge FRANK'S was again brought to the fore, at which time he permitted himself to give a complete explanation of the above in order to clarify the matter, but requested that it be kept confidential, in view of the people involved and his opinions of them, and because of the fact that in his opinion it had no immediate reference to instant case.

Judge FRANK related that when he was a member of the law firm of Levinson, Becker, Frank, Glenn and Baines in Chicago, one of the clients of the firm was the National City Bank of Chicago, which in turn had handled a receivership for the Minneapolis Rolling Mill Company. Through the bank, and to some extent the law firm, GEORGE N. PEEK and General HUGH JOHNSON had been appointed receivers for the Minneapolis Rolling Mill Company, which positions were considered very choice ones. When Judge FRANK took over the handling of the receivership for the law firm, due to a difference of opinion between him and GEORGE PEEK, PEEK resigned from the receivership. Subsequently, when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was formed within the Department of Agriculture, GEORGE PEEK had been brought into the Department as a co-administrator of the AAA. When Judge FRANK was retained as Chief Counsel for the AAA he renewed his association with Mr. PEEK. He did not believe at that time that his prior difficulties with PEEK in the administration of the receivership carried over to the AAA. Nevertheless, it was not long before they were at administrative odds.

He considered PEEK an individual who attempted to run the AAA with an autonomous hand. As an example of PEEK'S desire to run things his way, Judge FRANK characterized it by citing an instance in which a question of administration within the Department of Agriculture came up, and PEEK said "the hell with the Department; let's run it our way." PEEK, as a result of this attitude, was constantly in difficulty and he, FRANK, and PEEK eventually had a showdown, as a result of which PEEK resigned.

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PEEK was succeeded by ~~CHESTER~~ DAVIS, who is now President of the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis. He considered DAVIS a sincere individual, and it was not until he, FRANK, left the AAA after the shakeup that he learned that DAVIS used to carry stories to ~~HENRY~~ WALLACE.

He related a series of incidents which led to the shakeup in the AAA, in which he, FRANK, was ousted. CHESTER DAVIS, he explained, was under terrific pressure from certain groups, particularly the cotton and tobacco interests, while at the same time trying to carry out the purpose for which the AAA had been created. As a result of what he, FRANK, called "these conflicting interests", DAVIS was having a difficult time. Finally matters came to a head when the AAA was faced with the problem of writing a brief on the cotton situation in Arkansas. The AAA had been instituting a policy of reducing the planting of crops in order to bring the price of cotton under some sort of stabilization. But in reducing the acreage allotted for cotton, they were faced with the problem of dispossessing share-croppers or tenant farmers who were on the lands which were to be reduced. The cotton interests wished to have the share-croppers or tenant farmers dispossessed from the lands which were not to be planted, while the AAA was attempting to work out some plan which would provide some help to the share-croppers and tenant farmers.

ALGER HISS was assigned the job of writing the report and devoted some weeks to it before presenting it to Judge FRANK for his approval. FRANK said that after reviewing the report he had sent it back to HISS to be re-written after he, FRANK, made some modifications in the recommendations. The report gave the tenant farmers and share-croppers a tenuous hold on the land, to which an immediate outburst of indignation arose from the cotton interests. DAVIS went to WALLACE, Judge FRANK claimed, and accused FRANK of deliberately stirring up the cotton interests. Judge FRANK stated that he was immediately fired without even the courtesy of a few weeks' grace to straighten out his personal affairs.

It was Judge FRANK'S claim that a number of the attorneys under his jurisdiction, who believed in the basis for the report, resigned with him. One of those who had not resigned was ALGER HISS, who had been responsible for the report. Shortly after his dismissal, ALGER HISS had contacted Judge FRANK and had advised him that he had been recommended to succeed Judge FRANK as Chief Counsel of the AAA, and asked Judge FRANK whether he ought to accept the position or not. Judge FRANK stated that he was amazed at the affrontery of ALGER HISS in asking him this, and indicated in no uncertain terms his feelings in the matter. He stated that it was like holding a mirror up to ALGER HISS and he "crumbled like a piece of paper in my hand." It was at that time that Judge FRANK came to the conclusion that he had mistaken ALGER HISS and had given him

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credit for having character which did not exist. The fact that he would have accepted his position, Judge FRANK'S, after having been responsible for him losing it, lowered him inestimably in his opinion, and he lost all respect for him.

Judge FRANK pointed out that it was not until after he had been fired that he had learned that CHESTER DAVIS had gone to WALLACE and misrepresented what had happened. He, FRANK, afterward had an interview with Mr. WALLACE, at which time the truth came out, but he stated that WALLACE had not taken any action as he was a man who found it difficult to make decisions. When asked, he stated he had never been able to determine why ALGER HISS had been permitted to remain when CHESTER DAVIS and everyone else knew that it was his opinion which had caused the blow-up. He believed, however, that DAVIS might have been gunning for him under pressure from the cotton and tobacco interests and certain senators, and that the Arkansas cotton case had given him the opportunity to make FRANK a scapegoat.

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On February 24, 1949, Mr. BRUNO SCHACTNER, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, was interviewed at the U. S. Court House by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN.

Mr. BRUNO SCHACTNER, after the purpose of the interview was explained to him, related he had been with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from approximately 1934 to January, 1935. During this time he stated that he had become acquainted as an associate attorney with ALGER HISS, as well as with LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT and JOHN ABT.

Although, as he stated, he had become acquainted with these individuals, he did not consider himself a close associate of theirs. He relegated himself to the lower echelons of the Legal Division of the AAA at that time. He was able, as he stated, to observe what went on around him and from the conversation of the above individuals and their attitudes or slants on certain subjects, he was able to form an opinion as to their political philosophy. He stated that neither by actions, conversations or in handling his work had he ever believed that ALGER HISS was a Communist, communistically inclined or engaged in espionage or other activities inimicable to the welfare of the United States. He considered him at that time a loyal and extremely conscientious and hard worker. He characterized PRESSMAN, WITT and ABT, however, as undoubtedly Communists. He pointed out at this time that he had no factual proof of their affiliation with the Communist Party to the extent that he had never seen their Party cards; but from the way that they discussed key topics, there was no question in his mind that they were Communists and followed the Party line in their political and philosophical thinking.

He regarded HISS, PRESSMAN, WITT and ABT as in a clique within the AAA which he believed was taking care of itself but had never observed any indications that they were slanting their work in any way to follow the Party line to the detriment of the purpose of the AAA. He had noticed that they, as a clique, were influencing the administrative policy of the AAA to the extent that they assisted their friends in obtaining positions and also in moving them upward within its structure. At no time, he pointed out, had he noticed that this clique, beyond fostering their own welfare, were using or had used their association to further any common scheme or subversive activities.

He stated he had never heard from ALGER HISS in any manner since leaving the Department of Agriculture. He stated that he had had no

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correspondence with him as their association had not been intimate enough to warrant same. Mr. SCHACTNER revealed at this time that prior to the recent disclosures of ALGER HISS' activities, he had heard through sources which he could not now remember, that ALGER HISS had been under investigation by the Department of Justice. Therefore, the recent disclosures have not come as a great surprise to him, although when he first heard that ALGER was under investigation he was surprised.

Mr. SCHACTNER wished to apprise the Agent of a situation that he has been mulling over in his mind, he stated, for many years, which he had disclosed to a few individuals but they had scoffed at his conclusions. He indicated that he is a keen student of international affairs and when the United Nations had been founded he had from its inception been of the firm belief that it was unworkable because of its technical construction. He could not believe that the individuals who had laid its framework could have had the remotest belief that it would function and carry out the purposes for which it had been constructed. He stated that a great portion of its draftmanship was such that it would be unworkable. He had, after giving it considerable thought, arrived at the conclusion that some individuals who had been responsible for its drafting and technical details must have deliberately sabotaged its drafting so that it would be unworkable. Now that the recent disclosures of espionage activities in high government circles have come to the surface, particularly with respect to ALGER HISS, he is more than ever convinced that individuals of his character, if the charges are true, might have been responsible for the impractical drafting of the United Nations. He believed that the UN had been drafted specifically for the benefit of Russia and that an agent of Russia could not have done a better job.

Of all the names of the individuals connected with instant case, which were read to him, the only names with which he was familiar, other than those who had worked with him in the AAA, were CHARLES KRAMER and VICTOR PERLO. With respect to CHARLES KRAMER, he had no information of value other than the fact that he knew him and believed that he was part of the WITT, PRESSMAN, ABT group. He had met VICTOR PERLO sometime in 1935 at 1920 Sunderland Street, N.W. where he, SCHACTNER, shared a cooperative house with a number of individuals. He stated that the individuals who lived at this house turned over rapidly. As a consequence many times it was not possible to intimately know his fellow residents. VICTOR PERLO was one of these. He had come to 1920 Sunderland Avenue, resided there a short time and then disappeared. He did not know who had brought him and at that time had had no reason to be interested in him. It was just a name to him. His close associate at this address, he stated, and the only individual whom he knew intimately was SIGMUND TIMBERG, who is now an attorney with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

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On February 25, 1949, JAMES MARSHALL, a partner in the law firm of MARSHALL, BRATTER, SEILIGSON and KLEIN, 150 Broadway, was interviewed by Special Agent LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that he is a Board Member, Board of Education, New York City, and that he formerly was an advisor of a delegation on UNESCO. He stated he met ALGER HISS in December, 1947, or in January, 1948, at a conference, which was called by the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, which was held at Hotel Beekman, New York City. He stated he was invited to this conference inasmuch as part of the program was to consist of a discussion relative to UNESCO. He advised that only about twelve people were present at this conference and ALGER HISS, as President of the Endowment, was acting in the capacity of host. He stated that HISS' activities at this conference were such that he was unable to recall anything that HISS said inasmuch as the other persons actively participated in a discussion on UNESCO.

MARSHALL stated that the only other occasion on which he met ALGER HISS was during the winter of 1948 when he attended a dinner party at the home of LESTER MARKEL, the Senior Editor of "THE NEW YORK TIMES," and ALGER HISS was present at this social affair. He stated his contacts with ALGER HISS at this dinner party were very limited.

MARSHALL stated that during the 1930's he traveled to Washington, D.C., quite frequently and during this period he heard from many sources that ALGER HISS was associated with the Communist Party, or, at least, was considered a fellow traveler. He stated that this was only gossip he heard at social affairs and the only individual he could recall who may have some information relative to HISS' associations with the Communist Party may be DOROTHY DETZER. He stated that GARDNER JACKSON, who was formerly employed by the Department of Agriculture, may be able to furnish some information relative to HISS' activities in Washington, D.C., in that JACKSON associated with many people in Washington, D.C., and usually had an excellent knowledge of many individuals employed by the Government.

MARSHALL stated that he purchased a home in New Hope, Pennsylvania, in 1938 but that he never lived in New Hope prior to that time, although he had visited there on a number of occasions in an attempt to purchase a home. He stated he was unable to recall meeting or seeing HISS during the 1930's and he had no recollection of ever seeing an individual resembling CHAMBERS.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORMY:

Bureau letter to Washington Field dated January 25, 1949, requested various offices to interview a list of persons who had been connected with the Nye Committee at the time that ALGER HISS was employed by that committee. New York was requested to interview LAWRENCE R. BROWN, one of those on the list. Investigation at New York City reflected that BROWN'S address in 1940 was 1558 33rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. By teletype dated February 17, 1949, Washington Field Office advised BROWN not presently at this address but had maintained a bank account at Bank of Manhattan, New York City, and requested this bank be contacted in effort to secure more recent address for BROWN.

On February 23, 1949, the writer interviewed Mr. LOUIS WIGAND, Assistant Treasurer of the Bank of Manhattan, Inc. at the 64th Street and Madison Avenue Branch. Mr. WIGAND supplied file on LAWRENCE R. BROWN, which indicated the only address ever known to the bank was 1558 33rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The account was opened on May 21, 1931 and was closed on December 14, 1944. The file contained communications from Julius Garfinkel, Inc., Washington, D.C. and the Lincoln National Bank, 17th & H Sts., Washington, D.C., requesting references in each instance.

The above information was supplied to the Washington Field Office by teletype dated February 24, 1949, so that inquiries could be made at the above mentioned organizations in an effort to secure a more recent address for BROWN.

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RE: NEIGHBORS OF ALGER HISS

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT on February 28, 1949.

The Washington Field Office advised that PAUL HUDSON lived at 3416 "O" Street N.W. Washington, D.C. in 1933 when ALGER HISS was living at 3411 "O" Street N.W. The present whereabouts of HUDSON were unknown and the last address of HUDSON'S mother was at 2 River Road, Fort Lee, New Jersey. The Newark office advised that HUDSON'S mother no longer lived in Fort Lee, New Jersey, and that MRS. MATHILDE BARING, 206 West 52nd Street, New York City would probably know the present address of PAUL HUDSON and his mother.

MRS. MATHILDE BARING advised that she is a friend of PAUL HUDSON and his mother and that MRS. HUDSON has been mentally ill for the last year or so and is now in a home for the aged somewhere in upstate New York, the address of which she does not know. She stated that she received a letter from PAUL HUDSON postmarked December 27, 1948, from Washington, D.C. in which HUDSON, a captain in the Army, advised that he was being transferred from Washington, D.C. to Tokyo, Japan. He gave the following address and requested that all communications be sent to him addressed as follows:

Capt. PAUL L. HUDSON, C.E.
71st Engr. Liason Detachment
APO 181 (Tokyo)
c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

MRS. BARING advised that in the above-mentioned letter HUDSON stated that he had recently been married and that his wife would not be able to join him in Tokyo for three or four months. MRS. BARING said that she has recently received two letters from the War Department addressed to PAUL HUDSON and that she has forwarded them to his overseas address. She advised that HUDSON'S previous address was 6220 Broad Street, Brookmount, Maryland.

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, Baltimore was requested to conduct investigation at Brookmount, Maryland, in an effort to determine if

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HUDSON has left for overseas and if not to set out appropriate leads for HUDSON to be interviewed for any information in his possession concerning ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and to exhibit photographs of each to him.

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From a review of the GREGORY Case, it was ascertained that HISS showed an interest in the case of ROBERT J. WEISS, 156 East 83rd Street, New York City, at the time WEISS was attempting to enter Duke University Medical School, and WEISS had claimed that he was being discriminated against. WEISS was located at the Presbyterian Medical Center, 630 West 168th Street, New York City. He advised that his residence is 9 Duer Place, Weehawken, New Jersey, and that he is a distant relative by marriage of ALGER'S wife, PRISCILLA. He stated that he was only slightly acquainted with the HISSSES, but that in the Spring of 1947, while attempting to enter Jefferson College of Medicine, Philadelphia, he had contacted ALGER HISS and requested that he write a letter of recommendation for him. He added that he had never received a copy of this letter or any additional correspondence from him, but he felt sure that this letter was on file at the Jefferson School. He could offer no further background information concerning the HISSSES. On February 18, 1949, Philadelphia was advised by teletype to contact the Jefferson School and obtain copies of any correspondence that might have emanated from ALGER HISS.

On February 16, 1949, the Chicago Division advised that Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM F. EARLS had informed them that their daughter, Miss MARILYN EARLS, 17 East 84th Street, New York City, had been a babysitter for Mr. and Mrs. HISS in Washington, D. C. On March 1, 1949, MARILYN EARLS was contacted, and advised that while she was living in Washington, during 1944 or 1945, she was not sure of the exact dates, she acted as a babysitter for the HISSSES on four or five different occasions. At these times she made it a practice to do her homework in the HISSSES study, and to the best of her recollection, she never saw any typewriter on the premises. She could offer no pertinent information regarding this case.

On February 14, 1949, New York requested New Haven to contact JOHN C. MOORE of New Canaan, Connecticut, when information was developed that he had been in contact with ALGER HISS. On February 15, 1949, New Haven advised New York that MOORE was presently in New York with offices at 2 West 20th Street, New York City. MOORE was located at 215 East 37th Street, New York City, and gave the following information concerning the HISSSES:

He said that he met PRISCILLA HOBSON in Paris sometime between 1923 and 1927, while he was attending school. Sometime during this period,

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according to MOORE, and he stated that he was not sure of the exact date, PRISCILLA returned to America and obtained a divorce. When she next returned to Paris, she introduced ALGER HISS to MOORE, and a very casual acquaintance was developed. When MOORE returned to America in 1927, he had no further contact with the HISSSES until sometime around 1942, and from that time until the present, he has been with them at several social gatherings. He went on to say that he has never received any typewritten correspondence from HISS, nor has he ever discussed news of a political nature with him. Aside from saying that he found it rather difficult to believe the accusations that have been made against HISS, MOORE could offer no further information regarding this case.

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, Boston requested that Mrs. EDITH BOND STEARNS of 5 West 8th Street, New York City, be contacted for information concerning the show, "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER", that played at STEARNS FARM, Peterboro, New Hampshire in 1937. Mrs. STEARNS advised that she was the owner of the STEARNS FARM at Peterboro, New Hampshire, and that in 1937, she did put on the play, "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER". She was not sure of the exact date of the particular run; however, she said that the "Peterboro Transcript" has carried an ad of every play ever produced by her group, and that if she could have a photograph of the ads running during the pertinent period, she would testify as that being the correct date.

Mrs. STEARNS added that she was familiar with most of the regular theater-goers at Peterboro; however, the names and pictures of CHAMBERS and HISS were not familiar to her. She said that there was a possibility that she might have a record of the persons who attended the shows during the period of 1937. She said that for three years, around this time, she had endeavored to compile a mailing list, and to do this she requested the guests to sign a register as they entered the theater. She said that she was not sure whether this system was in effect during 1937, but there was an "outside chance" that it was. Three of these registers she said were in her home at Peterboro, and that if Agents of the Boston Office would contact RICHARD NOYES, Middlehamp Road, Peterboro, she would give them permission to enter her home. She said that she would call NOYES that evening, and advise him of the situation, and accordingly, Boston was advised on March 1, 1949, of the above, and requested to secure any of the available registers.

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Mrs. STEARNS advised that she would gladly cooperate in any phase in which she would be helpful, and stated that she could be reached at 5 West 8th Street, New York City, Telephone Gramercy 3-5886.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY:

On February 23, 1949, Mr. BERNARD JAFFE contacted the writer at this office, and advised that he had been retained by Mrs. ANNE TERRY WHITE, and that he would like to have a talk with the writer. An appointment was made for February 24, 1949.

Mrs. WHITE had been previously interviewed by SA's McCORRY and JOHNSON, but had refused to answer questions until she engaged a counsel. This was noted in an earlier report.

On February 24, 1949 the writer interviewed Attorney BERNARD JAFFE at his office at 52 Broadway, New York City. JAFFE advised that his client, Mrs. ANNE TERRY WHITE, told him that FBI Agents had spoken to her about HISS and CHAMBERS. JAFFE stated that his client was still very upset due to the sudden death of her husband, but would cooperate. He asked what information was desired from Mrs. WHITE. The writer told JAFFE that Mrs. WHITE had already denied knowing or ever meeting CHAMBERS. The only remaining information desired was the location of their summer home, which they rented in 1937 in New Hampshire. JAFFE said that he would assist Mrs. WHITE in recalling the location of that summer place, by means of searching old check stubs, papers, etc., and that he would contact the writer at this office on February 28 or March 1, 1949.

On March 2, 1949, the writer contacted JAFFEE telephonically, after receiving word that JAFFEE had called the day before. At this time JAFFEE stated that he had had a conference with his client, and that her memory was refreshed. She told him that to the best of her recollection she and her husband spent the summer of 1937 at a rented cottage called "Marginal Acres" at Hancock, New Hampshire. When asked as to who owned this cottage at the time, MR. JAFFEE advised it was owned "by a former government employee named Currie." The writer then asked if Currie's first name was Lauchlin and JAFFEE stated that it was.

After supplying the above information, JAFFEE remarked that he hoped there was no further reason for contacting MRS. WHITE, as she was still in a very upset condition.

The writer advised JAFFEE that for the present, at least, this office does not intend to contact MRS. WHITE again.

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Re: INTERVIEWS

REVEREND DONALD HARRINGTON;
ROGER SALONIN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and FRANCIS J. GALLANT on February 19, 1949:

The Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON, a member of the Executive Committee of the Unitarian Service Committee, was interviewed at his office, 40 East 35th Street, New York City. It will be recalled that NOEL FIELD, who has figured prominently in this investigation, was employed as Director of the European Division of the Unitarian Service Committee, and Doctor HARRINGTON was interviewed for any knowledge which he might have concerning NOEL FIELD. Doctor HARRINGTON advised that he was not personally acquainted with NOEL FIELD and was even unaware of how the latter had obtained his position with the Unitarian Service Committee, although he stated that he suspected that FIELD might have been brought into the Committee through STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, former editor of the "CHRISTIAN REGISTER" and director of the Unitarian Youth Division. Doctor HARRINGTON stated that he based this belief on the fact that he knew FIELD to be of pro-Communist leanings, and suspected that FRITCHMAN had attempted to bring several Communists or pro-Communists into the Unitarian Service Committee.

Doctor HARRINGTON explained, however, that this was pure speculation on his part, and he had no first hand knowledge that this was so. With reference to FIELD'S activities, HARRINGTON stated that he had no knowledge of FIELD'S activities prior to his employment by the Unitarian Service Committee, but that subsequent thereto, he received reports from returning members of the Committee, that FIELD had adopted a decided pro-Russian attitude in the administration of his duties in Europe. He stated that he could not recall the exact identity of the members of the Committee who had made these reports to him, but that they were so frequent and numerous that he felt bound to take such action in this matter. He stated that it was his recollection that these members of the Committee, who had informed him of FIELD'S pro-Russian attitude, had derived their information from United States State Department employees in France, where FIELD'S headquarters were situated. Doctor HARRINGTON stated that as a result of these reports, he notified RAYMOND BRAGG of the Central Office of the Unitarian Service Committee at Boston, Massachusetts, of the allegations which he had received. He stated that thereafter, it was his understanding that BRAGG undertook an investigation of FIELD'S activities and as a result thereof, caused FIELD'S dismissal from the Unitarian Service Committee.

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With reference to ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HAROLD WARE and other important figures involved in this investigation, Doctor HARRINGTON stated that he had no knowledge of these persons, and had never heard of them until the recent newspaper publicity. He stated that he had no information whatsoever of any espionage activities on the part of any individuals, and in particular, knew nothing of NOEL FIELD'S activities prior to the latter's employment with the Unitarian Service Committee. With reference to RAYMOND BRAGG, the Boston Field Office has recently interviewed Mr. BRAGG and reported upon his knowledge of NOEL FIELD.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and FRANCIS J. GALLANT on February 21, 1949:

Mr. ROGER BALDWIN, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 5th Avenue, was interviewed at his office. Mr. BALDWIN, as Director of this organization, is known to have associated with a number of Communists and pro-Communists during the 1930's, and was interviewed in order to obtain any knowledge which he might have concerning persons involved in instant investigation. Mr. BALDWIN advised with reference to ALGER HISS, that he had no knowledge of HISS other than that which he had gained from recent publicity, with the exception that in 1941 or 1942, the name of ALGER HISS which at that time was unknown to him, was proposed to him as a prominent public figure, who might be eligible for membership in one of the Civil Liberties Committees with which he was associated. Mr. BALDWIN stated that it was his practice at that time to submit the names of persons with whom he was not acquainted, to FREDERICK WOLTMAN, the prominent "Scripps-Howard" anti-Communist newspaper writer, for clearance by WOLTMAN prior to appointment of these individuals to any committee. He stated that at this time, which to the best of his knowledge was in 1941 or 1942, WOLTMAN had reported to him that ALGER HISS was reputed to be a member of a pro-Soviet bloc in the State Department, and as a result of this knowledge, he dropped any consideration of appointing HISS to any committee. He stated that he had no personal knowledge of HISS, other than that stated above, and had not heard his name mentioned again until the current investigation.

With reference to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, BALDWIN stated that he had never heard of CHAMBERS and had absolutely no knowledge of him until the current investigation, and his present knowledge of CHAMBERS is limited to that which he has gained from reading current newspaper accounts of this case.

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With reference to HAROLD WARE, BALDWIN stated that he was acquainted for many years with WARE. He stated that he was certain that this acquaintance had existed for approximately twenty-five years, although he is uncertain as to where he first met WARE. He stated that he was acquainted with MOTHER BLOOR, HAROLD WARE'S mother, and that he knew MOTHER BLOOR for many years as an aggressive, hard-hitting Communist functionary and Trade Union organizer. He recalled that in a visit to Russia in the early 1930's, he had occasion to meet HAROLD WARE, while the latter was operating a collective farm there. He stated that it is his definite impression that HAROLD WARE was rather obviously a Communist, although he had no knowledge of an exact Party membership by WARE. BALDWIN stated that he believed that WARE was rather an unusual Communist, because while WARE obviously subscribed to all the tenets of the Communist Party, and firmly believed in the future of the Soviet Union, nevertheless, WARE was on numerous occasions openly cynical of certain activities of officials of the Russian Government. He related an incident which he stated was rather vague in his memory, but in substance was as follows:

While BALDWIN was visiting Russia in the early 1930's, he had occasion to spend a week or ten days at the collective farm operated by WARE in Southern Russia. While there, the farm was visited by a Russian official who WARE indicated to BALDWIN was a member of the OGPU. According to BALDWIN this OGPU Agent adopted a very secretive manner and was constantly following WARE about the premises of the collective farm and rather obviously endeavoring to oversee all of WARE'S work. During these activities, the OGPU Agent constantly carried with him a leather briefcase which appeared to be quite full in its contents. WARE became extremely annoyed with this constant spying and as a result, on one occasion when the OGPU Agent left his briefcase momentarily on his desk, WARE seized it and opened it, spilling its contents upon the desk. The contents were thereupon revealed to be numerous old editions of "PRAVDA". WARE exhibited extreme delight in this disclosure to the obvious consternation of the OGPU Agent, who became extremely embarrassed and left shortly thereafter.

BALDWIN stated that he thought of WARE primarily as a scientific agriculturist and while he believed that WARE was undoubtedly an active member of the Communist Party, he was rather surprised that the Party would endeavor to use WARE in any underground capacity. He stated that he had no knowledge whatsoever, that WARE had ever engaged in any Espionage activities or had been a member of any underground apparatus.

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With reference to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., BALDWIN stated that he had known COLLINS for many years, because of their common interest in ornithology. He stated that COLLINS is considered one of the country's outstanding experts in this field, and he had on frequent occasions in the past, associated with COLLINS solely for the purposes of research in ornithology. He stated that these activities were confined to long walks in search of new fields of ornithology and prolonged bird watching. He stated that strangely enough, he had never discussed politics with COLLINS and had no first hand knowledge of the latter's political sympathies, but that after the latter married SUSAN B. ANTHONY, III, whom he considered a very prominent and outspoken Communist, he thereafter suspected that COLLINS' political ideologies must have been Communistic or at least Communistically inclined. He stated that he had no knowledge whatsoever of any Espionage activities on the part of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

With reference to JOHN ABT, BALDWIN stated that he first became acquainted with ABT approximately twenty years ago when the latter was engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, on behalf of several labor unions. He thereafter had occasion to converse with ABT in several instances and maintained this acquaintance with ABT when the latter moved to Washington and was employed by the National Labor Relations Board. He stated that after ABT'S association with the National Labor Relations Board, the latter's obvious associations and leanings became apparent to him. He decided at that time that ABT was definitely a pro-Communist; however, he stated that he had no knowledge of ABT'S membership in the Party and had no knowledge of any espionage or underground activities by ABT.

With reference to DONALD HISS, BALDWIN stated that he has met DONALD HISS on approximately two or three occasions since the latter's employment in the law office of DEAN ACHESON at Washington, D. C. BALDWIN states that this law firm handles matters for the Civil Liberties Union at Washington, and while DONALD HISS does not directly handle these matters, he has participated in several conferences pertaining to matters of interest to the Civil Liberties Union and BALDWIN has met him casually on these occasions. He stated that he has no knowledge of the political ideologies of DONALD HISS, and has no knowledge of the latter's participation in any Communist espionage or underground activities.

With reference to LEE PRESSMAN, BALDWIN stated that he was not personally acquainted with PRESSMAN, but he knew of him by reputation as obviously a Communist or at least a strong Communist sympathizer. He stated

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that he had no knowledge of any involvement by PRESSMAN in any Communist espionage or underground activities.

In conclusion, BALDWIN was queried as to his knowledge of any of the individuals mentioned in connection with this investigation. BALDWIN stated that he had no knowledge of any of these individuals other than those stated above and that in general he had no knowledge whatsoever of any Communist espionage activities on the part of any individuals in the United States. He stated that during the past ten or more years, he has become firmly convinced that such a Communist espionage ring does exist, because of his knowledge of Communists and their extreme devotion to the causes of the Party and the Soviet Union. However, he states that despite this certain feeling on his part, that such Communist espionage activity existed, he had no first hand knowledge of such activity existing. BALDWIN was questioned concerning his association with numerous organizations which have been subsequently declared to be subversive groups by the Attorney General. BALDWIN stated that he was well aware of the Communist infiltration of these groups, and that in many instances was able to recognize the Communists who were endeavoring to seize control of these organizations.

However, he stated that the major portion, if not all of these organizations, were originally founded by sincere individuals without Communist leanings, who were endeavoring to accomplish worthwhile objectives which would provide a better Democracy and a better life for the citizens of the United States. Subsequently, because these organizations appealed to masses of the underprivileged, the Communists would endeavor to seize and control positions of power in these organizations. BALDWIN stated that in many instances, he remained in such organizations even after he realized that they had been taken over by the Communists, because he still believed in the fundamental tenets and ideals of the organization and became active in them in order to combat the Communist domination and influence. He stated that in many of these organizations, after Communists had seized control of them, finances and funds of these organizations would be greatly concealed and obviously used for devious means and purposes.

He stated that in numerous instances, the exact organizations he cannot recall, he publicly called for auditing of the organizations' accounts by an unbiased Public Accountant, but the Communists avoided these proposals and because of their domination, succeeded in overruling him. He stated that with his knowledge of the current disclosures of Communist espionage and underground activities, he is now of a strong opinion that much of the money rightfully belonging to these organizations, was deviated from their true purposes,

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and used for underground activities, although he has no knowledge of this, or means of proving it. Mr. BALDWIN was unable to furnish any further information of value or pertinent to this investigation.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MCCORRY:

Bureau letter of January 19, 1949 requested that all persons named in an anonymous letter be interviewed. This letter later determined to have been written by Mrs. KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, set out a partial list of members of Communist Party underground group operating in Washington, D.C. The names of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM SHERWOOD appear in this list.

On February 21, 1949 the writer and SA THOMAS LYNCH interviewed Mrs. BARBARA SHERWOOD at her home at Audubon Park, Ossining, New York.

She advised that her husband is travelling in South America, in connection with his importing-exporting business and does not know when he will return to the United States. He is a partner in "C.I.I.C." at 37 East 68th Street. These letters are the initials of a Spanish name, which is the title of the firm. Mr. SHERWOOD'S partners are Mr. SPITZMAN-JORDAN, and Mr. PHILLIP LICHTENBERG.

While appearing to be cooperative, Mrs. SHERWOOD persistently used the phrase "I don't know", to questions which she obviously could have answered positively. She claimed she did not know if her husband is, or ever was a Communist Party member; whether or not he is in sympathy with the Communist cause; whether or not he fought with or was connected with the Spanish Loyalists. She stated that she does not know the identity of her husband's business or social contacts, except that she was introduced to Mr. FRED FIELD at her husband's office one day about eighteen months ago. She professed to be ignorant of Mr. FIELD'S connection with the Communist Party.

When questioned about two checks drawn in favor of SHERWOOD by FRED FIELD on July 2, 1946 for \$1000 and on March 12, 1947 for \$6000, Mrs. SHERWOOD said she knew nothing about them, and could therefore offer no explanation.

She attributed her unusual lack of knowledge as to her husband's activities to the fact that theirs is "a strange marriage" and that neither confides in the other.

She stated that sometime in 1946 or 1947, before her husband

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left the government service, and while he was employed by the F.E.A. in Rio de Janeiro, he was questioned as to his loyalty by Mr. BERNARD BARUCH, who claimed to be asking the questions on behalf of the FBI who were conducting a loyalty investigation. Mrs. SHERWOOD who was in Rio with her husband at the time, was also questioned.

As to herself, Mrs. SHERWOOD supplied the following information:

She is not and never has been a Communist Party member. When asked if she was in sympathy with the Communist Party objectives, she answered that she "was of a very tolerant nature", and would not elaborate on this. She stated flatly that she has never in any way engaged in any espionage activity and has no knowledge that would indicate her husband may ever have been so engaged. She stated that she is a second cousin to Senator THOMAS of Utah, who is a first cousin of her father's. She married BILL SHERWOOD on November 15, 1938, after having met him on a Washington Street corner about a year previously.

Throughout the interview, there was at no time any evidence that Mrs. SHERWOOD is contemplating a divorce or separation from husband, although this was indicated by Mrs. CLYDE BENNICON, Mrs. SHERWOOD'S mother, in a telephone conversation with the Washington Field Office on June 22, 1948.

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Re: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.
David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT on March 2, 1949.

The Washington Field Office advised by teletype that the April 22, 1939 issue of "Work" states that DAVID ZIMMERMAN came to "Work" from the Baltimore Sun Newspaper and that he was a member of the Newspaper Guild and last worked on a trade magazine "American Exporter." New York was requested to check the Newspaper Guild of New York and the "American Exporter" for any background information concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

MISS RUTH BALL, Office Manager, American Exporter, 386 4th Avenue, made a check of personnel records and inquiry among old employees and could find no record of DAVID ZIMMERMAN or DAVID CARPENTER or any person remembering such an individual working for the magazine.

MISS CAROLYN JOHNSON, Clerk, Newspaper Guild of New York, 133 West 44th Street, made available the application card submitted by DAVID CARPENTER in September, 1946. On this card CARPENTER advised that he was employed by the "Daily Worker" as a copyreader, was last employed by the Communist Party, had never been a member of the American Newspaper Guild or any of its locals before, that he had never worked in a shop on strike, and gave his address as c/o Boroofsky, 388 East 15th Street, New York City. MISS JOHNSON advised that this is the only information concerning CARPENTER at the Newspaper Guild.

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RE: FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

Reference is made to Baltimore teletype dated February 14, 1949 advising that TOM SULLIVAN, formerly employed at Glenn L. Martin and now employed by Ranger Aircraft might be able to identify one "BUZZ" believed to have been a close friend of ~~FELIX~~ INSLERMAN at Glenn L. Martin and might further be able to furnish information concerning past activities, associates and background of FELIX A. INSLERMAN.

THOMAS M. SULLIVAN, Assistant Director of Field and Installation Engineering, Ranger Aircraft, Farmingdale, New York, was interviewed on February 24, 1949 by SA C. H. CURRY. Mr. SULLIVAN advised that he was employed at Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore, Maryland from November, 1939 to June, 1941 in the Engineering Department engaged in work on the B-26 bomber. He stated that he had limited contact with fellow employees at Glenn L. Martin and few if any social contact with them. He was unable to recall FELIX A. INSLERMAN whose photograph he had observed and was unable to furnish any information concerning him. He further advised that he could recall no individual with the nickname "BUZZ" reportedly employed at Glenn L. Martin during this period.

By letter dated February 16, 1949 the Bureau advised that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had reported that the income tax returns for the years 1936 and 1937 for FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN, are not available since tax returns and related documents for those years have been destroyed under authority conferred by an Act of Congress. The records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland do not disclose returns for INSLERMAN and his wife for the year 1938. It was pointed out that possibly they may have filed the returns in another internal revenue district and if such information were available a further effort would be made to obtain copies of such returns.

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FANSLER-HISS TYPEWRITERLaboratory Reports

By letter dated February 8, 1949, there was forwarded a typewritten letter to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned and known specimens on file at the FBI Laboratory. This specimen will be referred to as K-514. By letter dated February 10, 1949, the FBI Laboratory concluded that the machine which was used to type K-514 was not used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69. Q-5 through Q-69 are the typewritten documents that were turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the Department which he stated he received from ALGER HISS.

By letter dated February 8, 1949, there were also forwarded to the Bureau two typewritten documents which will be referred to hereinafter as K-516 and K-517. The FBI Laboratory reported on February 10, 1949, they had concluded that the machines which were used to type K-516 and K-517 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

By letter dated February 7, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory forty-five typewritten documents and it was requested that these documents be compared with the known and questioned specimens on file. For the purposes of this report, these documents will be known as K-444 through K-488. The FBI Laboratory reported on February 10, 1949, that it had concluded the machines which were used to type K-444 through K-488 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 10, 1949, there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory a specimen from a Royal Portable Typewriter, Serial No. A-1173233. This typewriter is owned by TIMOTHY ROBSON and this specimen was typed by him. For the purposes of this report, this specimen will be referred to as K-534. On February 14, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that they had concluded the machine which was used to type K-534 was not used to type specimens Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 14, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory six typewritten specimens. It was requested these be compared with the known

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and questioned specimens in this case. Hereinafter these will be referred to as K-538 through K-543. On February 16, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the machines which were used to type K-538 through K-543 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 24, 1949, there were forwarded twenty-five typewritten specimens which were secured from MR. WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT, a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation. These specimens will be referred to as K-626 through K-650. On February 28, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the machines which were used to type K-626 through K-650 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 25, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory six typewritten documents which will be referred to as K-690 through K-695. On March 1, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the machines which were used to type K-690 through K-695 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 28, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory four typewritten documents which will be referred to as K-696 through K-699. On March 2, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the machines which were used to type K-696 through K-699 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

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On February 24, 1949 JOHN E. LOCKWOOD, Attorney, was interviewed at his office, 63 Wall Street, New York City, by Special Agent (A) JAMES T. NEAGLE, in an attempt to obtain any typewritten correspondence he might have in his possession which emanated from ALGER HISS.

In this connection, Mr. LOCKWOOD stated that only a remote possibility exists that he may have some correspondence from HISS relative to HISS' appointment as Secretary to Justice HOLMES. Since Mr. LOCKWOOD was preparing to leave the country for a few weeks, he promised to have his clerks search for such correspondence during his absence. Consequently, Mr. LOCKWOOD will be recontacted early in March regarding this matter.

LOCKWOOD advised that he became acquainted with ALGER HISS at Harvard Law School, where both served on the Harvard Law Review. As a result of this acquaintance LOCKWOOD recommended HISS to succeed him as Justice HOLMES' private secretary. LOCKWOOD explained that his reason for doing this was to provide Justice HOLMES with a soft spoken, quiet, understanding type of man, due to the fact that Mrs. HOLMES had died and the Justice was quite broken up.

As to politics, LOCKWOOD stated that during the time he attended Harvard he could recall no discussions of unpatriotic ideologies, but that HISS was deemed more "progressive and liberal" than he himself was. He also advised that during the time he was employed by the State Department in the Division of Pan American Affairs, he and HISS had conflicting views, in that HISS was a "One Worlder", while he, LOCKWOOD, wished to preserve the Pan American Union. He recalled that HISS' viewpoint in this matter was defeated at the San Francisco Conference.

During the time LOCKWOOD was in Washington, he stated he and his wife visited the HISSES on several occasions at their Volta Place home. He stated he did not recall having seen any typewriter in the HISS' home.

The discussions at these visits centered around music and trivial conversational topics and according to LOCKWOOD, politics was never mentioned.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT.

DR. PHILLIP C. JESSUP, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, advised that Professor WALTER SHARP, Department of Government, City College of New York, has probably had correspondence with ALGER HISS.

PROFESSOR WALTER SHARP advised that he was in the State Department in Washington, D.C. during the War and that he knew ALGER HISS only casually at this time. He stated that he has become well acquainted with HISS since HISS has been with the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace. Professor SHARP stated that he worked on the preparation of a pamphlet for the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace and that he had some correspondence from ALGER HISS at this time. Professor SHARP made available four original copies of letters emanating from ALGER HISS which were sent to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated February 28, 1949, for comparison with known and questioned specimens of this case.

PROFESSOR SHARP advised that he has never been in the HISS home and that he has received no correspondence from ALGER HISS other than that turned over by him.

These letters emanating from ALGER HISS made available by PROFESSOR SHARP reflect that HISS has had correspondence from Senator ARTHUR VANDENBERG. By teletype dated February 28, 1949, the Bureau and Washington Field Office were advised of this fact and the Bureau was requested to contact the Washington Field Office in the event it was desired to interview Senator VANDENBERG.

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RE: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

During the period of this report the following individuals have appeared before the Special Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York to which evidence in instant matter is being presently by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General:

2/16/49.	ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
2/17/49	ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
2/23/49	NATHAN WITT MURIEL SMITH ANDERSON- HEIMAN JADOWITZ
2/24/49	LEE PRESSMAN RICHARD LOTUS VIRGINIA LOTUS
2/25/49	ANNA LOUISE STRONG
3/2/49	ADOLF A. BERLE, JR. WILLIAM ROSEN
3/3/49	WILLIAM ROSEN

On March 2, 1949, the Grand Jury voted to recess after its session on the following day until March 22, 1949.

With respect to the indictment of ALGER HISS, his counsel filed notices of three motions which request court orders granting the defense the right to a Bill of Particulars, to inspect certain documents and material in the government's possession, and to inspect certain Grand Jury minutes. Oral arguments were made on February 21st and 24th, 1949, before United States District Judge, WILLIAM BONDY. The Bureau has been advised by teletype of the status of the motions and the court's disposition will be reported when made.

P E N D I N G

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LEADSBALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland:

*Will continue to follow the progress of Libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland, and, in addition, report all information pertaining to motions and preliminary hearings conducted therein.

Will attempt to verify assistance reportedly rendered by JOSEPH JAFFE [redacted] and will conduct the specific investigation set forth in New York teletype dated March 1, 1949 concerning JAFFE. b7D

At Muirkirk, Maryland:

Will make inquiry at the Mineral Pigments Company. Reference is made to a previous lead set out to locate a paint company by which DAVID CARPENTER was employed, probably sometime in the late 1930s. (Reference letter from the Washington Field Office, February 23, 1949.)

BOSTON

At Hancock, New Hampshire:

Will locate the farm called Marginal Acres and secure suitable photographs of the house, surroundings and approach; forward the same to New York for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. This house was reportedly rented during the summer of 1937 by HARRY DEXTER WHITE from LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

Will make further attempts to verify the visit made to the summer residence of HARRY DEXTER WHITE by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during the period August 10-15, 1937, at which time he was accompanied by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. (Reference New York letter, March 4, 1949 and New York teletype to Boston and New Haven, January 6, 1949.)

At Boston, Massachusetts:

Will interview JOHN R. CARROLL as to his knowledge of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, wa David Carpenter and determine if he has any knowledge of ZIMMERMAN'S photographic activities for underground CP apparatus as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and further, determine if he has knowledge of any close friends or associates of ZIMMERMAN who reside in the vicinity of Lincoln Park, 11th and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C. (Reference letter from the Washington Field Office dated February 24, 1949.)

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LEADS (Cont'd.)

Will interview HOWARD A. MEYERS, now believed to be a practicing attorney in the Boston area and an instructor at Boston University, for the purpose of establishing reasons for the dismissal of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN from the Labor Advisory Board, N.R.A. (Reference letter from the Washington Field Office to the Director, February 25, 1949.)

CHICAGO

At Oak Park, Illinois:

Will arrange to interview RALPH H. MOORE upon his return to Oak Park, Illinois, for any information he may have concerning WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. (Reference Bureau letter to New York and Chicago, February 28, 1949.)

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will interview WALTER R. SASSAMAN, employed by the National Labor Relations Board, Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with instructions contained in the teletype dated March 3, 1949 from Detroit and teletype dated March 4, 1949 from Chicago to the Bureau and New York.)

Will determine at the office of the Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, Chicago, whether or not WILLIAM B. ZIFF can presently be contacted and arrange for the appropriate office to interview him as to his recollection of the period during which CLAUDIE CATLETT was employed by his family as a maid while they resided on Foxhill Road, Washington, D. C. (Reference report of SA JOHN E. HOWARD, March 1, 1949, Washington, D. C.)

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California:

Will continue to interview and obtain signed statement from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE containing all information in his possession concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other individuals mentioned in this case as Soviet Agents. Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 3, 1949, wherein Los Angeles was designated as Office of Origin in the CRANE case. It was instructed to report CRANE'S pertinent activities insofar as they related to the present investigation in this matter.

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LEADS (Cont'd.)WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C:

Will check the passport division, State Department, and obtain a photograph of IRENE PEARLA GLAS, was., and forward same to Los Angeles for exhibition to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. (Reference New York teletype, March 2, 1949.)

Will interview W. LAWRENCE KEITT, Attorney, Washington, D. C., in the law firm of former Attorney General HOMER CUMMINGS. KEITT formerly was an attorney with the Department of Agriculture with ALGER HISS and may have information on typing specimens in his possession. (Reference New York teletype to Washington Field Office, March 2, 1949.)

Will make inquiry at the Bureau of Standards to determine if copies of documents, identified as Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautical Technical Notes and Orders, are maintained in files of the Bureau of Standards. Determine whether the same were available to WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and will further determine the identity of the official competent to testify as to the distribution and identification of these Notes. (Reference New York teletypes to Washington Field Office, March 2, 1949, and phone call from New York to Washington Field Office, March 8, 1949.)

Will check the savings and checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for the purpose of determining if the sum of \$400.00 was re-deposited by one of them immediately subsequent to November 19, 1937, which would substantiate the allegations of CHAMBERS that the money was repaid by Colonel BYKOV. (Reference Bureau letter to New York and Washington Field March 4, 1949.)

Will immediately contact the officers of the larger gasoline companies of Washington, D. C. in order to determine if ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had a gasoline charge account in 1937 or thereafter for the purpose of confirming their trip to New Hampshire and Connecticut. (Reference Bureau letter to New York and Washington Field March 4, 1949.)

Will conduct the investigation and interview the individuals mentioned in Bureau letter March 4, 1949, to New York and Washington Field, particularly as it refers to neighbors of the HISS' and individuals who may have knowledge of or specimens from the HISS Woodstock typewriter.

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LEADS (Cont'd.)

NEW YORK

At New York, New York:

Will report the progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under indictment for Perjury returned on December 15, 1948, Southern District of New York.

Will interview LEO M. CHERNE, Research Institute of America concerning his knowledge of MAE HEUTTIG.

Will interview MELVIN JAMES FOX and obtain from him all information concerning the background activities and associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Will conduct investigation concerning the activities of PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI. In this connection attention is called to the instructions of the Bureau contained in Bureau letter to New York and Los Angeles March 3, 1949.

Will interview FRANCIS FRANKLIN, Associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, concerning his knowledge of RENO'S activities, 1935-1937.

Will continue to locate and identify BORIS BYKOV.

Will continue efforts to locate the FANSLER HISS typewriter and submit material prepared thereon to the FBI Laboratory.

Will prepare a comprehensive summary report for use during the HISS trial.

At Scarsdale, New York:

Will interview JOSEPH JENNING, #12 Bronson Avenue, Scarsdale, New York, relative to his association with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. (Reference Bureau letter to New York, February 3, 1949.)

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The investigation in this case is being handled on a special basis and is receiving continuous and expeditious attention. All leads are being set out to the appropriate offices by letter or teletype. The offices receiving such leads and copies of this report should set out the result of the investigations in report form with five copies for the Bureau, three for New York and one designated for THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

During the period covered by this report SAs THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT have continued their extensive interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and are preparing this information in the form of a signed statement. Upon the completion of the interview the results thereof will be reported in their entirety. However, all leads developed from the questioning and interview are receiving appropriate and instant action.

Copies of this report have been designated for the Albany, New Haven, San Diego and San Francisco office for information purposes. All leads previously set out for them by the New York Office and other offices are not being re-stated herein. The report is designated for information inasmuch as they presently are or possibly in the future will conduct investigation in this case and it is believed the material herein will be of assistance to them.

In a report of SA PAUL R. ALKFR at Newark, New Jersey, dated February 25, 1949, this office was requested to interview Max SWANKE, clerk, Church Street Post Office, if it was deemed advisable. Inasmuch as Mr. SWANKE resided at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, during the period 1931 to 1934, interviewing him was not deemed advisable in view of the fact that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS resided at that address from approximately 1937 to 1939 and therefore, would be unknown to Mr. SWANKE.

As set out in the details of this report, the title of the case was marked "Changed" to reflect the deletion of the subject WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. For the information of offices receiving a copy of this report, it is to be noted that by letter dated March 3, 1949, to New York and Los Angeles, the Bureau instructed that the Los Angeles Office should report all information relating to the activities of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE in a separate case file bearing the caption "Espionage - R". His activities which relate to the JAHAM investigation should, of course, be included in the reports in the JAHAM case.

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The Los Angeles Office was designated as the office of origin in the CRANE investigation. By the same letter the Bureau instructed that the New York Office should report the activities of PETER MICELANGELO MAGRINI and YOLANDA MAGRINI in separate case files and should include only those activities of the above-mentioned individuals in the JAHAM investigation as appeared pertinent to the JAHAM case. The New York Office was designated as office of origin in the MAGRINI case. The Bureau further instructed that, in order to facilitate the handling of the JAHAM investigation and other separate investigations growing out of it, separate case files should be opened concerning those individuals where further investigation appears desirable and necessary. The activities of these persons should be reported in separate investigative reports with the pertinent information relating to the JAHAM case also being reported in that latter file.

At the present time, a separate report is being prepared by the New York Office reflecting a complete chronological history of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' background. All leads arising therefrom will be set out in that report.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 ENC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/10/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/17-3/4/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE CHANGED: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob"; Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka: Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa: Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZILBERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa: George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa: Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa: "Felix"; Unknown Subject, wa: "Bernie"; MORRIS ASIMOV, was: Azimov, Azemov		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAT. SECURITY - R	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>WHITTAKER CHAMBERS emphatically denies confinement at any time to a mental institution; believes that, through use of alias LLOYD CANTWELL, his identity was confused with ROBERT CANTWELL, former friend, CP affiliate, and "Time" magazine book reviewer, who was treated for mental disorder 1942 in NY hospital. ROBERT CANTWELL not identical with CHAMBERS; latter's medical history set forth. In 1938 CHAMBERS told HERBERT SOLOW, NYC, of CP underground activities and proposed "break" with Party; thereafter CHAMBERS disclosed story to ISAAC DON LEVINE, who effected introduction of CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939. SOLOW only recalls JOHN APT and L. DUGGAN as persons mentioned by CHAMBERS in connection with underground activities.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>5 BUREAUCOPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>1 - Thomas J. Donegan, Special Asst. to Attorney General, NYC</p> <p>2 - Baltimore (65-1642)</p> <p>2 - Boston (65-3251)</p> <p>(Continued)</p>		<p>74 1333 2995</p> <p>Copy C</p>	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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